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Agricultural.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Work of Preparing for the Coming Fair-Arrangement of the Grounds and

The past week, in company with Secre tary Sterling of the State Agricultural Society, we made a visit the fair grounds to see how the work of preparing for the coming exhibition was progressing. The grounds are the same as occupied by the Society during its last exhibitions in Detroit, and are undoubtedly the finest in every way which the Society has ever been able to secure. They are commo dious, easy of access, and have been put into excellent condition. The first year of their occupancy a great deal of labor and hard cash had to be expended in draining and leveling them, and each year since then has added to their condition. The surface is naturally flat, with a clay subsoil overlaid with a sandy loam. As soon as well tiled, the soil became mellow and dry, and is now in fine shape as an exhibition ground.

The buildings are arranged much as before, but with some important additions. As you enter the grounds through the gate at the junction of Cass Avenue and the Holden Road, the Treasurer's of fice is to the right. To the left is a building to be occupied by the Secretary of State and his crop correspondents. Further to the left is the Marshal's barn, in which the horse stock of the various officials will be kept. Starting toward the center of the grounds from the Treasurer's office, you first encounter the booths and refreshment stands to the left of the avenue. On the right will be placed the tents and buildings of the various newspapers, with a building erected by the Society for the convenience of reporters and representatives of the

Next to the press quarters is a neat little building, painted a bewildering blue, in one end of which is the President's of fice, with a lunch room, etc., attached. The Secretary's office is also in this building, which will undoubtedly be a great point of attraction to the young ladies, Secretary Sterling still remaining unmarried, the result of his high appreciation of the opposite sex. He is so anxious to please them all that he cannot make up his mind to tie himself to one. Here is where a great deal of the business of the Fair has to be transacted, and the arrangements are both commodious and attrac-

The next building is the Ladies' Cottage where toilets can be arranged, or a few moments rest secured when tired of walking through the grounds and buildings. It will be remembered that it is next to Secretary Sterling's office, and that he is a perfect encyclopedia of information in regard to the Fair and all appurtenances thereto appertaining, can answer questions all day long, and come up to the scratch smiling next morning. completion, intended for a police head-

Another building was in process of quarters and Marshal's office, and near it s the express office. To the rear of these, and fronting on an avenue at right angles with the buildings mentioned, is mittee.

The main building stands as it did at and put in order. It is an excellent building for exhibition purposes, roomy and well lighted, with ample space for the tasteful display of goods of every descrip-

To the right of the main building is a new building for the exhibition of bees and apiarian appliances. It ought to be well filled by the bee-keepers of the State, and if it is will be one of the most building, which is larger than any yet provided for the fanciers at a State Fair.

of a very substantial description. It is a great improvement over the one heretofore provided.

To the left of the main building is the carriage sheds, one with roof, the other closed in for the exhibition of the finer class of vehicles. They are considerably larger this season than ever before.

Old Horticultural Hall has been remod dled, an addition built to it, and will be known as Agricultural Hall, for the ex hibit of products of the farm and the dairy. It will afford ample space for a

ter be known as Horticultural Hall. It is being built under the direction of the State Horticultural Society, and will be a great improvement over the old one.

hog pens, three long ranges of each affording space for a large exhibition of these two kinds of stock. The long avenue on which these build-

ings all front, will be of ample width to avoid all crowding. The other side of it will be occupied by refreshment stands.

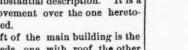
able to offer exhibitors. From the Treasurer's office, completely around the grounds on three sides, stretch long lines of horse stalls and cattle sheds. Those in use at Jackson have all been moved in. and a great number of new ones built. From what can be learned from stock yet seen upon a fair ground in Michigan.

and distinguishing characteristics.

The track is being put into good shape, scraped and leveled, and is likely to afford plenty of sport for those who like to hear forced by straightened circumstances is the music of the hoofs of the trotter, or apt to fix the habit and prolong it, when share in the excitement of a test of speed the necessity for it has ceased. Many between a couple of thoroughbreds.

tactics. Some nine companies from varithe headquarers of the Business Com- ous parts of the State have announced Solomon's time, and the practice of its the last Fair, and was being cleaned up and put in order. It is an excellent build—
The American people all have a natural does not use and enjoy what he has is as opportunities to witness the drill.

With good weather-and that is nearly assured from the heavy rains that have marked the spring and summer-we pre interesting points for visitors on the dict the grandest fair that has ever been grounds. Beyond this is the poultry held in this State, and a perfect out-pouring of the people to witness it.



large exhibit. A building 36x112 is being erected next

to Agricultural Hall, and this will hereaf-Further to the right is the sheep and

For the exhibition of cattle and horses the accommodations are far superior to anything the society has ever before been

stock.

the Norman-Percheron, the Clyde, and for the results which justify the expendithe trotting horse are well represented, ture. On many a farm the necessity for and not a few thoroughbreds can also be underdraining has this year become more found. Such stables as Dewey & Stewart, apparent, and the expenditure of a large Brown & Stockbridge, and a dozen others sum for tile is proved to be an economiwhich have an established reputation, cal investment. Many clayey farms have should be well represented, and let the been so wet that harvesting by machinery public see what giant strides our breeders was impossible; every depression in the are taking in the breeding of the highest surface of a field becomes a quagmire is a wide departure from true economy. types of this best servant of man. We with the surplus water, which is entirely want to see Hiram Walker & Sons bring | changed by tile draining. This not only over their magnificient Norman-Percher- corrects the evil of too much wet, but it on stallions, and a number of the half bloods bred by them, to show what can time. Paradoxical as it may appear, be done with this stock and the common drained lands are drier in a wet time, and mares of the country. They also have moisture in a dry time than like soils untwo Hambletonian stallions that are as drained. The economy that restricts such handsome as pictures, and a son of the expenditure is "saving at the spigot and thoroughbred horse Gen. Custer that is wasting at the bung." as beautiful and as graceful as a gazelle. We hope to see an exhibition of horse- used on the farm has been an economiflesh that will mark an era in horse-breed- cal investment, but many old tools and ing in this State.

ruining the McGeoches on the other.

In rear of the judges' stand, and directly ments, or from purchasing needed articles, in front of the grand stand, a space of merely from this pernicious habit. ground has been cleared off and leveled, "There is that scattereth and yet inand here is where the military companies will exhibit their proficiency in military their intention of taking part in the drill, implied precepts would enrich many farmand this will undoubtedly be one of ers who now grind along year by year taste for military affairs, and on such an poor as they who have nothing. Numoccasion it will break forth in old and berless fields are poverty struck to-day young. The drill ground will be fenced that might have paid a yearly profit to off with ropes, and a large addition to the their owners if they had not thought grand stand will afford spectators every

Next comes the covered implement shed, a long building covered with a good roof, well floored, and the whole building are too valuable.

The North Branch Gazette says three larmers have lost 15 sheep by dogs, and another one three. No dogs have yet been killed, as they are too valuable.



HILLSDALE COLLEGE, BILLSDALE, MICH.

ECONOMY.

Economy, in a general sense, is a comparative term. What would be considered economy in families of limited incomes, would be niggardliness in another with more numerous resources of prosperity. men throughout the State, the show of The one is a virtue, while the other is live stock this season will be the grandest nearly allied to vice. It belies the good gifts of providence sent for man's enjoy The owners of the new breeds of cattle ment. When economy takes the form of that have been introduced into the States withholding or restricting pleasant gratiwithin the past few years are anxious to fications for the purpose of hoarding show the public what they have been do- more dollars, to be counted in the assets ing, while the old reliable Shorthorn at the end of life, it becomes sinful. does not propose to be out done either in | Many persons are adepts at trading their numbers or quality. The Holstein, the labor for dollars, but always make bad Hereford, the Jersey, the Devon and the bargins when they attempt to exchange Ayrshire will all be represented, and the these same dollars for an equivalent in exhibition in this particular will be one enjoyment. There are often mistaken of great interest as well as very instruc- notions of what economy really is. The tive to those who take an interest in economy of a farm is different from the economy of the household in many re-In horses Michigan can and ought to spects. It is often economy to make an make a fine display. Within her borders expenditure of money now and wait years economizes the waste of moisture in a dry

The purchase of much of the machinery machines are still in use under the plea The sheep men will of course be on of economy. Much patience has benn hand in large numbers, and the sturdy exhausted, and many harnesses broken by merino with its close fleece, the smooth, attempting to haul heavy loads of grain rotund Downs and the majestic Leicesters, and hay from sodden fields on narrow and Cotswolds, will afford farmers a tired wagons. No farmer who has used a chance to judge of their relative merits broad tire would take the gift of a new narrow tire and wear it out. If every old The various varieties of hogs bred in narrow tire wagon in a township could Michigan, and they are quite numerous, be heaped together, they would make an will be on hand in force. The Berkshire, economical bonfire, if they could be rethe Poland China, the Suffolk, the Essex, placed by three and a half inch tires. The the Chester White, the White Yorkshire improvement to roads, the large loads and the Cheshires are all being bred in hauled with the same power and feed to this State, and will have the opportunity | teams, the freedom from ruts where fields of exhibiting their merits to thousands of are crossed-all these advantages would appreciative stockmen who are looking soon make up the loss, and leave a large for the best. We look for a big exhibition margin on the economical side before the of the "great American hog," that is new wagons were half worn out. The striking terror to the governments of the new law which releases a portion of the old world on one side of the Atlantic, and road tax to taxpayers who use broad tires will make their use more economical

still. The practice of a rigid economy enfarmers refrain from making improve creaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." This is as true now as in themselves too poor to purchase seed to stock it down. Such farmers better "build a lodge in some vast wilderness," and leave their farms to kindlier owners. There is hope for such farmers only in the position their farms occupy. If surrounded by enterprising men-those who scatter and increase, the lesson may be solutary; but a colony of these cumberers of the ground is known by the shiftless way sides, and tumble-down aspect of the houses. They have economised their

farms into sand burrs and sassafras, and the only appendage that shows any sign of increasing is the mortgage that covers

There is still another class who are liberal in every thing that will increase their worldly store, but who starve their When solicited to subscribe for an agrior the time to read it. Their minds present as gnarled an aspect as the fields mentioned above. If occasion presents itself to meet the more intellegent openminded neighbors, their conversation can girts them round." Crop prospects the world over are measured by the condition of their own, and, according to their must necessarily be high. These well-todo pent up men are the ones that furnish the examples of misplaced confidence. Some thin minded chap who has cultivated his intellectual sand lot so that it than to mingle with the hum of the world. Opportunities for profitable purchase or sale do not hunt out and run down men. and force them to make good bargains; they only come to those who are accustomed to paths longer than those down the lane. Those who cannot afford to attend fairs, agricultural meetings, etc., are the ones that practice a false economy, at variance with their best interests-an economy which dwarfs instead of enlarging their income.

NOTES FROM CALHOUN AND KALAMAZOO COUNTIES.

DETROIT, August 11th, 1383.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. and perhaps a few notes concerning what I observed may not be entirely without value. A traveler by this road does not gain a very favorable opinion of the farming lands of Michigan from what he sees this side of Jackson. True he obtains glimpses of fine farms and wishes he could see beyond those narrow limits within view of observations taken from a car ter city he can but see on either hand a beautiful, rich, agricultural country, giving every indication of peace, happiness and wealth.

Occasionally an old-fashioned field of corn may be seen, rich, rank and vigorwet season has left its mark, and the corn crop of Southern Michigan will fall far

below the average. The wheat crop has exceeded even the most sanguine expectations. The farmers in Calhoun and Kalamazoo Counties do not pretend to put their wheat in barns. of the field where grown, sometimes near the barns, and the large number of stacks. six, ten, fifteen and upwards, that may be counted, show that a large acreage has been in wheat the past season. A few have threshed, others are threshing, but what the yield is or quality of the grain I did not ascertain.

The crop of oats is one of the best; the vesting, others just fairly commencing; many fields stand up ripe and ready for the reaper, while others are lodged and tangled in all directions. The hay crop is of course all secured, and yet in a very few instances on low meadow lands some work yet remains to be done.

In traveling between Jackson and Battle Creek, you can see a thousands hills but no flocks or herds thereon. Occasion ally a flock of sheep will be seen, and within range of vision on either side of the car you may at times see four or five and perhaps a dozen head of cattle, but neither | beautiful grove south of the village, where

mutton, beef, butter or cheese must be looked for from this part of the State if the country I traveled through may be taken as a fair average of these counties.

This absence of sheep and horned cattle accounts somewhat for the practice now prevailing of stacking their grain out in minds. They are too economical to the open fields, then threshing it and pertake the papers, save perhaps the Weekly mitting the straw to rot in the stack, an Palladium, published at their county seat. unsightly object. Occasionally a farmer resorts to cremation as a speedier means cultural paper, they can never afford it, of casting to the winds that which should go to enrich the soil. Of course, where such a system prevails, clover is relied

upon, and summer fallowing is kept up While not pretending to be over-wise, yet I cannot but think, that while such a never get beyond "the visual line that system may be an easy and profitable method of farming, it is not the best. I think a sufficient number of cattle and sheep should be kept on each reasoning, if their crops are light prices farm to convert the coarse fodder grown thereon, aided with good hay and a little grain, into a most excellent manure, which when properly scattered over the fields would enrich the soil and thus enable the owners thereof to reap blossoms into dictionary words, will talk still better crops of corn and wheat analways to stay at home and dig rather continue in the even tenor of their ways tained that sorghum was a universal sugar-

I did, however, visit one farm where I found some stock; true, they were small, yet not altogether unworthy of notice. I refer to the Clover Lawn herd of H. R. Kingman of Battle Creek. Mr. Kingman came to Battle Creek a few years ago on account of bad health. He purchased a farm of 126 acres on East Main St., just outside the city corperate limits. Battle Creek River runs along the eastern boundries of this farm, and lately 61 acres across this river has been added to the original purchase. The land is high, rolling, with a gravelly subsoil, and is evident-

ly very productive. Upon this farm Mr. Kingman has at present 24 cows, 12 yearlings, 10 calves I have just returned from a trip on the and three bulls. Each and all are Jerseys. M. C. R. R. as far west as Kalamazoo, The good people of Battle Creek, at least many of them, being favored beyond those of most cities, have pure, rich Jersey milk delivered to them daily from this farm, in quart and pint Waring's glass bottles, for which they pay in summer seven cents and in winter eight cents per quart. About 150 quarts per day is being sold at present, and about 50 quarts per day goes to the calves that are being raised window. As, however, he leaves the lat- Mr. Kingman finds the business pleasant and profitable, and as he now looks the picture of health it may safely be assumed

that he will continue in the business. At the head of Mr. Kingman's herd of Jerseys stands the well known Pansey Albert bull Spireas Lenox 5497 A. J. C. C. ous, but it is clearly apparent that the In breeding and apperance this bull would satisfy any one, and his calves are very fine. Some of the cows are especially worthy of notice. Vanity of Windyside 8695 is solid color, and a granddaughter of Pierrot 4th. Peekskill Beauty 14988, also a solid color, is strong in the blood of Sultan. Chippy 2d 13811 and Rabbit Skin It is stacked too frequently in the middle 7708, light cream fawns, very handsome cows, one the granddaughter of Champion of America, the latter daughter of Lord Ogden. Silvia Darling 7822, is a large somewhat coarse-boned cow, with some white and with rather a coarse horn, but I think one of the best cows in the lot. May Shell 3932, is a very fine and hand some animal; her dam Mabel 1092, was one of the Centennial prize cows, and her acreage is large. Some are through har g. d. Europa was a 16 lb. 9 oz. cow, and the dam of Belle of Middlefield, an 18 lb.

> These and others I might enlarge upon but space will not permit. I would advise those interested in Jersey cattle to pay Mr. Kingman a visit and see his herd.

I also attended a very pleasant social gathering of farmers at Vicksburg on yesterday, the 10th. The farmers around Vicksburg, which is in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, have an annual after-harvest gathering, at which old and young meet and rejoice together. They meet in a

tables are spread and loaded with rich farm delicacies, and after all have partaken, the speaker's stand and seats in front thereof are occupied, full to overflowing, and short speeches are the order of the day. Yesterday was one of this

kind, and all seemed pleased and happy. I also visited on my way, old friends, and formed new acquaintances. My trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, and should business permit, I would be pleased to repeat the same on some future oc-LEX.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, being recently in Chicago, he was interviewed by a newspaper as to how the experiments with sorghum were turning out. The interview is reported as follows:

"What are you doing with reference to Mr.Le Duc's, your predecessor, pet project of making sugar out of sorghum?" asked

the reporter.

"There has been a great deal of comment about the enterprise. When I entered the agricultural bureau I told Prof. Collier, the chemist, who was making blossoms into dictionary words, will talk them into any belief that promises a profit on the wind he is planting. The parsimoniousness which causes farmers always to stay at home and dig rather.

> What were the results of his belief?" "He had 130 acres of land devoted to sorghum-raising, and the result was that from this crop he manufactured 160 pounds life and greater importance."

"And his reasons for not doing better

were 'A very bad season."

"Did not a number of scientific men make a report on Prof. Collier's labors? "They sent in a report, but it was mainly laudatory of Mr. Collier, styling him the benefactor of the age, and re-fraining him from discussing the merits of the actual question. I sent the report back, and when it was called for by con gress I had it not, but I did not escape from criticism, it being charged that had suppressed the report."

"Are you experimenting with sorghum 'I have hired sixty acres of land in Washington and devoted it to raising sorghum. The crop is already a promis ing one. Prof. Wiley, of Indiana, is the chemist in place of Mr. Collier, and I have instructed him to procure the best machinery, and if it is possible to manu facture sugar from sorghum and make i an industry that will pay to follow from all standpoints, we will be certain to know it from the tests that we shall

It is well known in this State by men on this subject, that at the time he was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture growing of sorgum or amber cane for the day. Three animals only competed. production of sugar as cranks. He made no secret of his belief, and stated that the horn. This last gave 28 pints, whilst of claims of Commissioner LeDuc and his the two Suffolks, the larger milker vield. chemist, Prof. Collier, that sugar could be ed 26 pints and the smaller 19 pints. A produced from sorghum at a profit, were number of people, who are always looking all humbug. "I do not believe a single for something new, are importing Suffolks pound of sugar will ever be made from into this country for their supposed merits Prof. Collier held decidedly opposite record made by them in their home, and views he was forced out of the Depart- considered what would be gained by their ment. This action woke up the sorghum introduction into this country. men, and before long the Doctor experienced a complete change of heart. Prof. Wiley, who had taken a deep interest in the sorghum industry, was appointed to the vacancy, and we next hear of the our farmers this season are the Valley Doctor posing as the father of the sorghum interest at the Cane Growers' Convention at St. Louis, Mo. While we have no desire to find fault with the Commissioner for changing his mind when he discovered he was on the wrong side, he should at least refrain from unjust criticisms and slurs upon those who were farsighted enough to have acted as pioneers in this industry. To ex-Commissioner LeDuc and his able and efficient chemist, Prof. Collier, the cane growers of the country are deeply indebted. They stood up in the face of ridicule and abuse from men like the Doctor, and have now the cleasure of seeing their course complete-

The annual harvest picnic of the farmers of Hillsdale and Lenawee Counties, will be held at Beardsall's Landing, Devil's Lake, on Wednesday, August 22nd

Hillsdale College.

We give our readers an illustration of this institution on our first page. It was founded in 1855. The able corps of instruction connected with it from the first, including Chancellor Fairfield, Professors Churchill, Whipple, McMillan, Collier and others whose names have been associated with the best institutions of our land, gave it a standing among the colleges of which its friends are justly proud. The average attendance each year for twenty-eight years has been over 500. The past three years have been years of great prosperity. The wide range of instruction and the practical character of the instruction given have done much

to keep up the reputation of the college. We call special attention to the character of instruction in the applied branches. The museum and laboratory work is confessedly of a high order. Field practice in surveying is given each Spring. The lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company pass through the telegraphic room, thus affording rare opportunities for practice to students in that department who, in addition, transact the commercial business of the company in Hillsdale. Drawing or painting from nature is a point of special advantage in the department of art. Lectures on teaching are given in the fall to the normal class, and studies are arranged, for the same term, with special reference to the wants of the large number who will teach in the winter. There is always a demand for their students as teachers. As a case in point, more than one-third of the class of 1882 had received, previous to graduation, appointments to positions of responsibility in public schools for the ensuing year.

Stock Notes.

THE Texas fever is epidemic at Dodge City, Kansas, and many stockmen are suffering losses therefrom.

MR. CHARLES BALL has purchased the Percheron-Norman stallion King William. paying for him \$1,700. He is an imported horse, and now five years old.

Among the latest curiosities of lightning is that of a bay horse turned coal black by a thunderbolt striking the ground near where the horse stood at East Thompson, Mass. They have the black horse to show to unbelievers.

THE Texas Wool Grower says: " Recent buck receipts here, the fine prices asked and being paid for them, induce us to be lieve that the sheep business is not dead yet, in fact that it is blooming into fresh

A WESTERN live stock paper recommends the feeding of hav to hogs. They must have a new breed of hogs out west the result of prairie grazing and a a lack of grain or swil. Or perhaps the editor was a little "off" when he penned the article-not the hogs.

MR. A. D. TAYLOR of Romeo, Macomb Co., reports the sale of his fine yearling ram Advance, bred from the celebrated Hammond stock on the sire's side, through the flock of O. & E. S. Hall, East Randolph, Vt., and his dam was a descendant of the flock of S. B. Lusk of Batavia, N. Y. The purchaser was Mr. Rock Bailey, of Union, Ontario, who is showing Canadian farmers what the Merino can do

for them if given an opportunity.

AT a recent show of the Suffolk Agricultural Society of England, a prize was offered for the best-dairy cow, and instead who personally talked with Dr. Loring of allowing the judges to nominate the winner at random, the rivals were milked at seven P. M. on Wednesdy, and each he looked upon those who advocated the was milked again at seven A. M. on Thurs-These were two Suffolks and a roan Shortorghum," said the positive Doctor. As as dairy cattle. Let them ponder over the

New Seed Wheats.

Among the new seed wheats offered towheat, which originated in Ohio, and was well spoke of last season. It is an amber wheat, is both hardy and productive, and claimed to possess excellent flouring qualities. Mr. A. P. Coddington, of Tecumseh has it for sale.

Mr. H. S. Clawson offers a hybrid of the Clawson, called the Wallace wheat This is a white wheat, bald, and is said to have done well under adverse circum-

Mr. A. L. Richardson, of Parma, Jackson County, has the Grecian wheat. It is a bald variety, with white chaff, and would be called an amber though very light colored. Mr. R. says he got 155 bushels this season on four and one-half acres of ground, sowed on an oatstubble. It outyielded Fultz on an adjoining fallow by eight bushels per acre. It has a short, stout straw, and is said to be very hardy.



Western Horse Breeding.

The financial possibilities of America assume startling proportions as we investigate the unfoldings of the New West When the resources of that land first appeared and the figures in regard to the yield of grain that could be raised were given to the public, the feeling was that the market would be glutted, but the facts have been quite the reverse. The limitless west has been needed to supply the market at home and abroad with than could else be produced. Rich as have been the mineral productions of the Rockies and Sierras, and great as the promise still is in that direction, the plains that have seemed barren waste now bid fair to rival them in financial returns and commercial value. It is a matter with which the schoolboy is familiar, the influence of wool-growing in the west upon the cloth market of the world, and no one can conceive of the condition of the laboring people, had not the sheep beyond the Missouri come to the relief of the poor, while multitudes have coined fortunes by benefiting the common people. It is equally well known that the cattle ranches on the great plateau east of the Rockies have kept the beef market from a practical famine, and their owners have enriched themselves at fabulous rates. And now the horse market promises the same startling development. The demand for horse flesh in America and Europe is enormous. There are twice as many horses in the country as there were fifteen years since, and the demand was never so great as now, and is steadily increasing. There is not a State or county in the United States where horses are cheap. Good horses cannot be purchased as cheaply to-day as at any period in the past, excenting perhaps in war times. A horse of good blood, weight, and build, is as safe an investment in any American town as flour, and better than real estate. There is no State east of the Mississippi that raises as many horses as it needs for home consumption. The wear and tear on horse flesh, with the hurry and worry of the railroad is much greater, so that market has to be restocked in less than ten years. It has become a serious question how America was to keep itself in good horses until Colorado and the adjoining States experimented in the wholesale production of horses on the ranches. The early experiments were with bronchos, a little, ugly, cross-grained animal, tough as a knot, but coarse and homely; and with these the western market was sup plind. But recent experiments have shown that it is as easy to raise blooded stock in the Colorado ranch as it is the broncho; that the expense, except for stallions, is no greater; that the small western mare is a good breeder, imparting | consequently it is not of so much importance the broncho toughness and desirable quality, while the stallion gives weight and build, producing horses that average nearly twelve hundred pounds. The number of ranches is at present limited. because of the capital required, and the number of blooded stallions of the Percheron-Norman stock is not great, \$100, divided, five entries. Second day-2:37 who thinks of growing special crops which, as has been proved, blends best with the small breeders of the plateau. The immediate future is sure to see the horse product of the ranch rival the sheep tries. Third day-3:00 class, purse \$300 dividand cattle in benefit to the commercial world, while the opportunities for moneymaking will be proportionately greater. 2:45 class, purse \$300 divided, nine entries The expense of horse-raising on the ranch is not materially larger than cattle-rais- two-mile running, two in three, purse \$150, diing, and while a steer at four years of vided, three entries. age sells for eight or, nine cents per pound, the horse, well-blooded, will sell on an average at twenty cents per pound in the drove; or, while a herd of steers will average forty dollars a head, the horses will readily bring one hundred and fifty dollars and upwards a head, with a certainty that their price will rise faster and steadier than the price of cattle or sheep. The five great povers of Europe use forty million horses. They cannot supply their own market, as its demand increases and their sources of home production lessen. There is no prejudice abroad against American horses, as there is against our cattle and our hogs. Gen. Grant has said a few wiser things than that the perpetuity of American peace and prosperity depends upon the foresight with which she finds a market for her natural products, and systemati cally provides for the generous supply of that market. Eastern capital will do itself and the country a permanent good if it avails itself of the present and prospective opportunities to develop the horse-ranch business of the New West .-Boston Traveler.

Work Horses in Hot Weather.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph makes the following sensible suggestions:

"As we are now passing through the warmest portion of the year and farmhorses have much work to do. I want to say a word about them. If you want a horse to work well, you must endeavor to crystallization, upon which its crystallizkeep it happy; happiness increases its strongth and energies, and unhappiness diminishes them. When you find it is weak in any particular point, do not press and harass the weakness, but show it indulgence. Do not urge it to do more than it is well able, as the more it is compelled to do to-day the less it will do to-morrow. When he begins to slacken his speed, do net recklessly compel him to maintain it. but think how you yourself would like to be thus urged beyond your strength. Do not worry your horse by repeated whipstrekes; as every blow robs the animal of some of its strength and continual blows rob it also of the motives to exertion by the violence of the strokes on the skin. and also affect the muscles underneath on which the motions depend. If any person doubts this, a slight blow on his arm ar log will soon convince him of the truth. If you have two horses working together, and one horse is slower and weaker than the other, do not force it to do as much as the other, but rather slacken the speed, if even it is done by keeping the other

work their horses, but some are less re- is by no means inconsiderable, for the gardful of their comfort and capabilities mineral portion of many plants, notably than they should be.

Horse Notes.

BLACK CLOUD has been withdrawn from the track for the season, owing to some trouble in his fore-legs.

AT Franklin, Ky., last week, a fire broke out in Lovell's livery stable, and 21 horses perished in the flames. One of the employes of the stable was also burned to death.

Johnson, the phenomenal pacer, has equaled Little Brown Jug's best time, 2:1134, and better products of animals and vegetables Richball and Buffalo Girl have got down to 2:121/2. It is likely that the best record will be beaten before the season closes.

THE Concord Enterprise says that L. P. Ferguson, proprietor of the Portland Breeding Stables, has purchased of James H. Aldrich, the trotting stallion Young Chief, half-brother of Don Robinson. Young Chief when three years old made a record of 2:30, at Coldwater, this State.

MR. J. C. Deyo, of Jackson, recently took to New York the young trotting stallion Henry Vilas, which has been purchased by Mr W. K. Thorne, of Newport, R. I. The horse is now four years old, was raised near Coldwater, has a record of 2:2814, and is said to have been sold for \$2,800.

Do not let a colt run wild until it is old enough to break. Tie it up occasionally in the stall with the dam, and frequently lead it by her side when taking her out for exercise or work. Put on a piece of the harness now and then and it will be more easy to harness the animal when it becomes necessary.

LAST week the brick stables attached to the Gordon House at Orangeville, Ont., were burned. The progress of the fire was so rapid that the contents of the stable were all destroy. ed. The trotting horse Gen. Beamish, for which \$3,000 was recently refused, and the trotting horse Highland Jr., were both burned-Other well bred horses were also destroyed. The loss is put at \$15,000.

HON. RUPUS PRINCE, President of the Maine State Agricultural Society, writes the Maine Farmer: "I am no horse doctor, but I will give you a very simple but effective cure for scratches,' given me by one that had had the care of horses for a long time, and which has never failed with me. It is this. Wind a woolen rag around the horse's ankle and fasten it on and let it be until it wears off. No matter if you drive your horse in the mud, do not take oI the rag, and before you think of it the cratches will be cured."

A FRENCH authority states that in its native nome the Arab horse is gradually deteriorating and losing its present characteristics of the maximum of speed with the minimum of muscular exertion. The extinction or poverty of certain tribes of Arabs which raised the most perfect Arabian steeds, guarding their pedi rees with icalous care, and lavishing love and attention on them, is causing a gradual deterioration of the species. Owing to their present peaceful habits the horse is no longer needed as the gallant friend and ally in case of war,

THE following is the programme for the Flint meeting of the Michigan Trotting Ciruit, with the entries in the various classes: First day-3:15 class, purse \$300 divided, 18 entries; 2:25 class, purse \$300 divided, ten entries; half-mile running, two in three, purse class, purse \$300 divided, 21 entries: 2:24 pace. ning, three in five, purse \$150 divided, four ened, 12 entries; 2:23 class, purse \$300 divided, 11 entries; half mile running, three in five, purse \$150 divided, four entries. Fourth dayfree-for all, purse \$300 divided, seven entries;

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidne Discases. \$1. Druggists.



COMPOSITION OF GYPSUM.

What it Does, and What it Does Not Do

Henry Stewart, in the Country Gentlean, gives a lengthy article on the uses of plaster (gypsum) and corrects some erneous ideas in regard to it:

"Gypsum is a rock, a salt of lime ommonly called sulphate of lime, and consists naturally of 32.6 per cent of lime, 481 per cent of sulphuric acid, and 20.9 per cent of water. The water is chemic ally combined and cannot be separated except by a heat which changes it to steam, when the rock is broken up and falls to powder; or, if it is ground into powder and heated in an iron kettle, the steam escapes just as it does from boiling water, in bubbles and puffs, until the wa ter is all evaporated.

"It is important that this fact should be noted, because it disposes of a common error, viz., that one use of plaster is to absorb water from the air, and so keep the soil moist in dry season. When the plaster has been calcined, or boiled, it has parted with its water of combination or ation depends, and becomes 21 per cent lighter. In this State the gypsum is plaster and is used by masons for making the hard finish on plastered walls. It makes this hard finish by combining again with the 21 per cent of water, which it has a natural affinity for, and which enables it to cohere in a hard, solid mass again But in its natural state it will not take up any more water; no more in fact, and not so much as sand or soil will do, and therefore in the condition in which it is they will be smaller. Thus the risk with used as a fertilizer, it can have no beneficial effect in gathering moisture for average will be lighter, provided the concrops. When, however, it goes into the ditions are all favorable; if they are not soil and becomes decomposed, it will in favorable no one should think of confining course part with its combined water, it is their labors to one crop; too many have true, and the farmer who puts 100 pounds already made expensive mistakes by tryof plaster per acre on his clover, may contribute just 21 pounds, or less than ten crop on land not adapted to it, or a crop

practical use. "Of itself, then, plaster can only con-(2d) sulphuric acid; (3d) lime. That is the tarrh.

"Many farmers I know never over- extent of its direct usefulness. But this the leguminous or pod-bearing kinds, as clover, beans, pears, lucern, &c., contain this salt in the form of minute crystals. These are often to be observed in the sap of some of these plants when viewed under the microscope. Plaster being quite soluble, in 400 times its weight of water, s thus easily carried into the circulation of the plants as a necessary ailment, When we remember that no matter how rich the soil is, if one necessary part of a plant's food is wanting, the plant will starve, we can easily realize how indispensible sulphate of lime is then to the growth of such crops as require it. "But plaster is very easily decomposed.

The sulphuric acid in it is held quite loose-

ly, and when it is brought into contact sulphuric acid from the plaster and rewith the lime, thus forming sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime. To what extent this occurs in the soil, of course depends upon the quantity of ammonia present. But it is most probable that one other thing that gypsum does is to seize upon any ammonia that may be brought down in the rain and combine with it; at the same time the lime set free would combine with any nitric acid brought down and combine with that. It is quite probable that this double action does occur. I have noticed the present season a remarkable effect of plaster in this direction, viz.: a very conspicuously deep green color of the grass to which it was applied, within 12 hours after the occurrence of a luxuriant growth is a marked effect of

soda and sulphate of ammonia, and this

"It is this affinity for ammonia which stables. When scattered freely upon the floor, in the gutters, and on manure heaps, it enters into solution with moistinto a close stable, and which ruins harness and the varnish of carriages kept near the stables. I have been in the habit of keeping a barrel of plaster in each of the stables and scattering it freely upon the floor as soon as it was cleared of the manure twice a day. The effect is to absorb the odor and purify the air, and so dollar or so for a barrel of the plaster."

Special Crops.

Plough nan says:

"To succeed in special crops requires: higher intelligence than it does to succeed in mixed crops, and because of this he who possesses that higher intelligence will make money easier by special than by mixed crops. It is important that he should fully realize the fact, that because purse \$250 divided, nine entries; one mile run- his neighbor can make money growing any particular crop, it is but little evidence that he can. Before a farmer decides to rely on any special crop, he should first his farm, the character of the soil, and ly examine himself, that he may decide what crops are adapted to his farm, and are not beyond his capacity. After considering every point bearing upon the subject, and deciding what crops are best adapted to the various conditions, small fields should be planted at first, and every effort made to learn everything possible relating to the particular crop that is to be grown.

"He who rushes into growing any special crop because he sees others make large profits, will be very likely to make a failure, and be very glad to go back to mixed crops as the most profitable, but he who goes in cautiously and makes himself familiar with all the conditions neces sary for success, will be very likely to realize more profit than by mixed hus bandry: There are several reasons why he will do so. Prominent among them may be mentioned the fact that if he has selected the right crop, one that he takes an interest in, he will make himself so thoroughly familiar with all of the de tails that he will make no false steps.

"The farmer who follows mixed farming, and sells a dozen different crops, cannot go into the market with them in as good condition as those who make specialty of some one of them; therefore cannot realize so high prices; and in grow ing them he will not be likely to have all of the tools that are well adapted to the work, as he would be very likely to if he devoted his time principally to one crop. But there is another side to this question that should not be overlooked. The farmer who confines himself principally to one crop runs the risk of losing his whole labor in an unfavorable season, while the farmer who has a great variety of crops will be very likely to have some good

"A careful examination of the whole subject seems to lead to the conclusion that the growing of special crops, to be successful, requires a higher intelligence than mixed crops, and that while in a good season the profits will be likely to be much larger, in an unfavorable season special crops is more than mixed, but the ing to grow extensively some particular quarts of water, to that acre of surface- they did not understand the best methods an entirely insignificant quantity for any of cultivating and of harvesting."

WHEN you have had Catarrh long enough tribute to the food of plants (1st) its own just send 1c. to Dr. C. B. SYKES, 181 Monro substance, viz., the salt, sulphate of lime; Street, Chicago, for his "True Theory of Ca-

Stable Ventilation. Many owners of stock seem to be as

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

much afraid of fresh air as a church sexton, says the Examiner. When cold weather comes, they barricade their stables as closely as possible against the outer air, and having by this means secured warmth, believe they have made their stock safe and comfortable. This is a serious error. Cattle and horses require fresh air as much as human beings do, and the same evil results follow in their case as in that of men and women shut up in a confined atmosp ere which has been breathed over and over until changed into a fetid poison. Under prolonged exposure to such a poisoned air, delicate animals soon become debilitated and constitutional tendencies to disease are liable to be developed which might have remained latent or have been outwith carbonate of ammonia, this takes the lived under more favorable circumstances. Even strong, healthy cattle lose vitality places it with carbonic acid, which unites in a close, unventilated stables. It is the part of economy, therefore, to provide suitable ventilation for the stable; and in doing so it should be remembered that not only the consumption of air by the confined animals-equal to about 4,000 gallons for a full grown beast during every twenty-four hours-but the exhalations from their excrement must be taken into the account. Nor must it be forgotten that while an abundance of fresh air is essential to health, warmth is equally so. The problem is to secure thorough ventilation without unduly lowering the temperature. Especially should draughts about the feet, as through cracks in the floor communicating with the outer air. be carefully guarded against. All this thunder shower, and a very rapid growth involves expenses; but the outlay for afterward. This deep green color and healthy winter quarters for live stock is soon recovered. The food given does its nitrogenous fertilizers, such as nitrate of work better; the stock fatten more rapidly and in better condition, and so sell for peculiar effect is characteristic also of a higher price at less cost for production; vork animals are stronger and more enduring, and hence do better service on makes plaster a very useful deodorizer in the same expenditure for food and care; and the loss from disease, as carefully conducted experiments prove, is very greatly reduced. The stable need not be ure and combines with the ammonia, a palace; but the arrangements for sewhich is the pungent gas which makes curing warmth and fresh air should be as the nose and eyes smart when one goes complete in their degree, as those of a human habitation-a good deal more complete, indeed, than most people seem to think essential.

Growing Market Lambs. In growing market lambs, says the National Live Stock Journal, the feeder should remember that the lamb must be make it much more comfortable for the sustained on the food eaten by its dam, animals, as well as the owner and help, and she must eat enough for two. This in and about the stables, as well as to consideration shows that her food must prevent the loss which would otherwise be liberal and of good quality. The lamb occur. There is no doubt of this, as any should increase in weight at least one one may prove at the small expense of a half pound per day if growing for market, and this alone requires a fair ration to produce, and therefore the feeder must deal with ewes suckling lambs with a lib On this subject the Massachusetts eral hand. The ewe must produce a profitable fleece besides growing her lamb and keeping up her own flesh. We have produced most satisfactory results in feeding suckling ewes upon the following ra tion: Ten bushels of oats, nine bushels of corn, with one bushel of flax-seed, all ground together into fine meal, and then mixed, at the time of feeding, with one half wheat middlings. Each ewe had of this one and a half pounds per day, with about the same weight of fine-cut hay. This was all eaten clean. But the hay is not necessary. Equal gain can be made on straw, but in that case the ewe should consider his location, the condition of have two pounds of such a ground ration on straw, and if the straw is cut short al the better. This small amount of flax seed has a remarkable effect in modifying the heating quality of corn. It keeps the

Packing Butter.

bowels in a healthy, active condition, and

prevents all danger of garget in the ewe.

The Secretary of the British Dairy Farmer's Association says he does not know of a better method of packing butter than that adopted by the consignors of Brittany butter. Tons are sent to England weekly in rough pine boxes, holding two dozen pounds each. The butter is made up in two-pound rolls, and is wrapped in muslin, with an outside covering of clean white paper. The boxes measure 14 inches in length, 101 by 61 in deep, and as the lumps of butter are made of uniform lengt, and diameter. 12 of them can be easily, but closely, packed on end in each box. Tais butter arrives in London beautifully fresh, perfectly clean, unbruised and uninjured in any

The secretary further suggests that boxes may be made to hold one or two dozen half-pound rolls on end in the manner described. It is not necessary to wrap each roll of butter in muslin if it is properly made into rolls of equal size and form. The muslin used is called muli muslin.

Agricultural Items.

Do not be in a hurry to sow the fall wheat in regions where the Hessian fly worked this year. Late sowings often escape these pests.

specific for sheep poisoned by eating laurel. A farmer who has used this remedy many years says he has saved hundreds of sheep by it.

HENRY STEWART says that in the majority of cases the best and most popular way to utilize a luxuriant growth of clover is to plow it under. In this way we get all the value there is in it, or that can be brought out of it.

H. G. ABBOTT, of Vassalboro, Me., says that two pigs, furnished with muck, sand, weeds and sod, will manufacture them into the best manure that can be found, and will be worth, when the pigs are six months old, as much a a ton of the best superphosphate that sells for \$40 a ton. THE Country Gentleman says it is a good plan

to cut and burn the excrescences formed by smut on the corn crop, as it will prevent the increase of the fungus. The latter retains its vitality for two years, according to some authorities, hence it is well to plant no corn for that time on land known to be infested by it.

J. D. G. NELSON, of Fort Wayne, Ind., says in the New York Tribune, that though rye for spring pasture is useful and desirable, milch cows should not be fed on it, as it imparts a \$\frac{5250 \text{Amonth, Ag'ts wanted, 90 bowt selling article in the world. I sample free.}} \frac{3250 \text{Amonth, Ag'ts wanted, 90 bowt selling article in the world. I sample free.}} \frac{3250 \text{Amonth, Ag'ts wanted, 90 bowt selling article in the world. I sample free.}}{3250 \text{Amonth, Ag'ts wanted, 90 bowt selling article in the world. I sample free.}}

bitter taste to the milk and butter, a statement corroborated by T. S. Gold, of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture. Orchard grass, says Mr. Nelson, is better than rye.

GREENSWARD plowed in August will get well rotted before winter, and will be fit to plant next spring to almost any farm crops. If plowed early the weed seed will start, and they can be killed with the cultivator, or possibly will be destroyed by frost before they go to seed again, which will leave so many the less enemies to contend against in next year's

THE New Jersey Agricultural Society have ffered the following premiums, to be competed for at their next fair: For best income from dairy of ten cows, with verified statement of expense and product, \$50. For best product f butter from dairy of five cows, verified by statement, \$25. For best product of cheese from dairy of five cows, verified statement, \$25. A good idea. THE American Cultivator reminds farmers

that weeds along the edges of the fields and by the roadside should be moved now and raked into heaps while green, or when wet with dews and showers, so that the seeds may not scatter out. If the heaps are small, they will soon dry, so that they may be burned; and if they are large they will rot, seeds and all; but the burning is the better way to dispose of them.

It is worth while for farmers who use Paris green to know that the best antidote to the poison is iron rust. There are preparations of iron in liquid form which should be kept in farmers' houses wherever this popular insect poison is used. Of course the poison should be got from the stomach by emetics wherever possible. Cases of accidental poisoning from Paris green are frequently reported in the daily

In some parts of the West burning the stub ble of the preceding crop is the usual prepara tion for wheat. This has the advantage of destroying the eggs of the iuseets that prey on wheat, and if successive crops are to be grown year after year it is probably the only success ful policy. But it would be better to plow the stubble under, grow a greater diversity of crops, and not be ruined by the failure of any one of them.

Bad Case of St. Vitus Dance.

Minister, is the singular name of a town situated in Augusta Co., Ohio. It is the residence of Mr. J. Brandewie, who writes: Samaritan Nervine permanently cured my son of a bad case of St. Vitus Dance." \$1.50

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Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mall in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose Sct. stamp. Send for pamphlet. No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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heir quality.

Tough and Dry Meats Made Tender,
L. B. Hiscock, of Fanculi Hall Market, Boston,
save: "I kept some tough, dry, old ewe mutton,
which had been treated with this preparation, it
my stall for over two months. Then I and other my stall for over two months. Then I and other ate of it and it was as sweet and tender as any mu

ton could be.

It is Tasteless, Harmless, and Cheap.

Rex MacNus is a combination of well-known antiseptics, perfectly simple and harmless in character, and its use will not injure the most feeble and delicate system. It really promotes health, for it makes meats mellow, tender and july, and absolutely prevents that decay which even in its earliest stages renders food unwholesome for the human stomach.

No Taste of it Can be Detected in Food. It has withstood the most searching tests in this respect. Dishes of treated and untreated meats,

It has withstood the most searching tests in this respect. Dishes of treated and untreated meats, fish, oyster, milk and cream, have beer placed side by side at several notable dinners in Boston, New Haven and Chicago, and no one could tell which was preserved and which was fresh.

New Haven and Chicago, and no one could tell which was preserved and which was fresh.

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PROOF BUILDING MANILLA
This water-proof material resembles fine let ther, is use
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Testimonial of a Bos-Disfiguring Humors, Huminiating Eruptions to lady.

Disfiguring Humors, Huminiating Eruptions Infantile Humors cared by Cythogram Resulting Countries, Scrofula, Sait Rheamans, Cutricura Resolvery, the new blood and perspiration of importing the cleaness the blood and perspiration of importing and personous elements, and in a remove the cause Cutricura, the great Skin Circ, instantly aliays tiching and inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals alcers and sorce, and resolves the half Cutricura Soap, an exquisite skin brantifer and Scalp, heals alcers and sorce, and resolves the half Cutricura Asam, and examples skin brantifer and Skin Blemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin. Bemishes, Sunburn, and Greasy Skin. Cutricura Remedies and Skin Beautifers, Soid everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 19 contains. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 10 canta, Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Potter Date and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

\$5,000 REWARD! **Beware of Counterfeits!**

The high reputation of Adamson's Botanic Cough Bailsam for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption has given rise to spurious compounds. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Bailsam is prepared only by Frank W. Kinsman & Co., sole proprietors, Angusta, Maine. To protect yourself from imposition examine the bottle and see that the name of F. W. Kinsman, Drugglet, Augusta, Me., is blown in the Michael of the Aroward of \$5.000 in sold is amine the bottle and see that the name of F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me., is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of \$5,000 in gold is offered for a better article. We also offer a reward of \$10,000 to the proprietor of any remedy showing half as many testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and lung disease in the same length of time.

From George W. Martin, M. D., Graduate of "University of New York," "Aylott's Surgical and Medical Institute," "Bellevue Hoapital," and "New York Ophthalmic Hospital," Jate Surand "New York Ophthalmic Hospital," lafe Sur-geon in the Army, etc., and I. H. Stearns, M. D., formerly Surgeon National Military Asylum, Tegus, Maine:
Havising examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we ecommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asth-ma, etc., etc.

Cured Asthma when All Else Failed. Cured Astrina when An Libe Falled.

I was troubled with Asthma for 12 years. Rmployed skillful physician of Boston without effect for good. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamson's BOTANIC COUGH BLASH.

B. FRANK SWAN, Boston.

From William Y. Bartlett, Poetmaster for Twenty-five years at Belgrade, Me.:

"I have been troubled with a severe cough for nearly one year; have been treated by two of the best physicians I could find; my case was considered past cure. The physicians did all they could to cure me, and considered my case a hopeless one. Finally, as a last resort, I was advised to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, to which I owe my present health, which is as good as ever.

WM. Y. BARTLETT.

Two bottles of Adamson's Botanic Ceven Balsam effected a cure in my family that four physicians failed to do. LIEUT. JOHN OSBORN, Boston, Mass.

I have had a troublesome cough for more than ave years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve and cure me until I used ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM.

MRS. GEO. A. ROBBINS, Riverside, Me.

TRASH FLOODS THE MARKET. ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM IS fast

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Wholesale Druggists, Boston.
Sold by all Respectable Druggists and dealersat
10c, 35c and 75c.

Trade supplied by Farrand, William & Co.,
Trade, Sold St. (1987)





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Indianapolis and Latzquette, and Omaha, Aduncatcial Ed. Faul and intermediate points.
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Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is an electrified and vegetable internal or external harmless medicine that advertises itself by giving universal satisfaction to druggists, physicians and all faithful consumers when used as directed; and quick relief in asthma, catarrh, coughs, cold in the head, sore throat, hoarseness, croup, quineey, diphtheria, pleurisy, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, blind or external piles, burns, scalds, sere or granulated eyelids, inflamed, caked or broken breast, sore nipples, chafes on babies or adults, painful injuries, sumach poison, poisonous woands painful gatherings in the ear or earche, tech that ulcer or ache, scroful or museular swellings of the breast, barber's itch, dandruff, chapped or rough hands, chilibiain, sore corns, old sores, and ingrowing toe nalls. ingrowing toe nails. Sharpsteen's Lavender Ointment is soothing, cooling, cleansing, healing, strengthening and relieves soreness, swellings and painful injuries as soon as it is thoroughly applied. Also a veterinary curative in kicks, calks, galls, scratches, sore tests and caked beg, it having no equals in curative properties. Flies will not trouble feel wounds where Sharpsi cen's Lavender O ntment is used. Sold by druggists at 35 an 155 cents, or

is used. Sold by druggists at 28 an :65 cents, or forwarded by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. Sharpeteen, proprietor, Marshall, Mch., who arswers all inquiries promptly. Druggiess please send to the laboratory for print.



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AU

naw County Mr. J. D. 1

The con fruit report win, the absent. B were obtain mittee. Mr. Mills Detroit-fr bushel. He market the Parker, Pr Horticultur strawberrie Detroit. Mr. Lore

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Prof. A. J. C few question

Korticultural,

THE WASHTENAW POMOLOGI-CAL SOCIETY.

uty

Begular Monthly Meetining-The Profits of Fruit Growers-Peach Prospects.

The monthly meeting of the Washtenaw County Society was presided over by Mr. J. D. Baldwin.

The committee on the marketing of fruit reported by Messrs. Baur and Baldabsent. Better prices for raspberries were obtained by the efforts of the com-

strawberries per day from Illinois to Pyrethrum is a safe and sure remedy. Detroit.

Mr. Lorenzo Davis addressed the society as a consumer, and wanted to know. whether the middle man or the producer got the benefit of extra prices. Mr. Allmand answered that he thought the former did, as they took sometimes five cents profit per quart for his berries.

Some thought if the fruit-growers would sell their berries through an agent the consumer would only have to pay one cent commission. It was considered an injustice to the fruit-growers that the price for berries was established by cer. tain grocery men, who put an arbitrary price on berries of some of their dependants. Although other fruit growers arbitrary price fixing.

Mr. Ganzhorn thought that the middle friends who sell our fruit.

Mr. J. D. Baldwin stated he got 16c per quart for his Cuthbert raspberries in this good qualities. market.

Mr. M. H. Goodrich addressed the so ciety very intelligently on the intrinsic value of berries, and from figures he had collected considered the profits of fruitgrowing as enviable.

Messrs. Baldwin and Mills, however, did not take into consideration the drawbacks in fruit culture, the casualties, the fruit of good size. off years, the time spent in experiment-

The coming peach crop was taken up. per cent peach crop in Michigan was commented upon. Mr. Mills thought that county would not fill a bushel basket. Mr. Ganzhorn remarked that in making up the percentage of this fruit in Michigan, Washtens w County and the interior did not come into consideration, only the lake shore or so called fruit belt. South Haven and Benton Harbor had a prospect | but only medium in size. of three-fourths of a peach crop. The Grand Traverse region was not considered as belonging to the belt.

Mr. Goodrich stated that the trees in that soil to make a progressive growth flavor. would come to a stand still and go back Another thornless sort attracting attenin the soil by artificial manures. Mr. G. these wants could be supplied, and by what means? Mr. Baldwin thinks a good deal of ashes and artificial manures. He are Ancient Briton and Taylor's Prolific. prefers ashes from stoves to those from engines or furnaces. Mr. Mills asked where artificial manures could be obtained Detroit. Mr. Baldwin stated that President Parker Earle at his visit with Mr. southern Illinois not only the peach buds A white berry is the Kentucky white. but the trees were killed by the severity of last winter.

The peach crop of New Jersey and cent. by Mr. Ganzhorn.

Prof. B. E. Nichols was added to the committee on marketing of fruit.

On the recommendation of Mr. Evart the next state fair at Detroit. Messrs. J. perience. Ganzhorn, J. J. Parshal, E. Baur, E. H. in the getting up of a respectable exhibit of fruit, also canned and dried goods. E. BAUR, Cor. Sec'y.

LAYERING RASPBERRIES.

ADRIAN, Aug. 4, '83. To the Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR.-If you would give us full instructions, when and how to layer raspherry tips so that they will take root, you will oblige more than one. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-In September the tips of the new canes will be found bending over, seeking the ground. Cover these tips slightly with rich mellow soil, leaving them to take root, which they will do at once. They may be left in this shape all winter, and in the spring can be taken up and transplanted to the place they are to occupy permanently. It is a simple process, and always successful under proper conditions. There is one point to be remembered, and that is that propa gating from tips is only successful with the black raspberry; as a rule the red propagates itself by suckers from the

The Cabbage Butterfly.

HOWELL, AUG. 17, '83' Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College. SIR. - Might I trouble you to answer a

Does the white butterfly lay one "egg" This work requires care. Don't bury any on the cabbage or many? 2d, How long before the worm begins to cut the cab when the work is done, and the top side, bage? 3d, What color are the eggs? 4th, Does the butterfly continue all the time until killed by frost, or does it get its work done up after a while? An answer to these questions would oblige me very much.

MRS. WESLEY GARLOCK.

The cabbage butterfly, Pieris rapa, lays several eggs on each cabbage, the early brood as soon as the cabbage are set out, the second brood in July and August; the eggs are green, the same color as the plant, and so without experience it rewin, the chairman Mr. Crozier being quires sharp eyes to see them. In about a week--time varies with temperature--the eggs hatch. Soon after egg-laying the Butterfly dies. It lives but a few days; Mr. Mills reported still better prices in the fact is, however, that the butterflies de-Detroit-from six to seven dollars per velop more or less rapidly as larvæ and bushel. He said that Detroit was a better pupe, so that they come forth at differmarket than Chicago and that Earle ent dates in the winged state, and as there Parker, President of the Illinois State are two broods, the butterflies are often Horticultural Society, shipped one car of seen for several weeks in the season.

Best Varieties of Blackberries. The best varieties of blackberries under general cultivation in this country have originated from two species, Rubus Villosus (high blackberry), and the R. Canadensis (low blackberry or dewberry). The R. Fruticosus is the best known European species, but it has been the source of few if any satisfactory varieties for this country. The varieties of blackberries admitted to the catalogue of fruits suited to the United States, prepared by the American Pomological Society, are of American origin.

The wide-known and popular Kittatin would bring better fruit in better pack- ny, which succeeds in the largest number ages they would have to submit to this of States reported for any blackberry, is The flowers are all wrapped up in this of the high species. The Kittatinny adapts itself readily to most localities, men should be invited to our meetings. and is a profitable market berry. It re-As the meetings of this society are regu- sembles the older Lawton, whose place it lar and open to everybody, and invitations may be said to have, in a large measure, given a week before hand, every one is taken. Both are strong growers and prowelcome to attend and no one will leave ductive, but the Lawton must be absowho has not been benefitted. The latter lutely ripe previous to picking, or it is would certainly apply to our respected acid and lacking in flavor, while the Kittatinny is naturally sweeter, and even before quite ripe possesses many

Wilson's Early, a species of the low blackberry, has also run far ahead of the Lawton in public favor, This berry thrives well in twenty-four States, in cluding Maine, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Wilson's Early is not only a profitable market berry, but it fruits in informed Mr. Goodrich that his figures advance of the Kittatinny. The vine is a moderately strong grower, bearing firm

A berry in favor as many as thirty or more years ago, and then known as the improved high bush and now called The statement of President Lyon of a 75 Dorchester, is a moderately strong, upright grower, bearing fruit of fine flavor not small in size. The size of the berries the whole crop of decent peaches in this is against the Dor hester for market, hence it has been largely superseded.

The Snyder, a high species which or iginated in Indiana, is remarkable for its hardiness and its capacity for enduring extremes of temperature. It is productive, and the berries of good quality

There are some of the newer berrie that promise well. Heading the list is the Wachusett, popular because the bush is nearly thornless. While the fruit is of that region came to a premature maturity | medium size it is adapted to both family and not finding the necessary food in and market purposes, being of excellent

ward. He had been informed by Mr. tion and patronage is the French thorn-Howard of Otsego County, that they are less, a variety of a European species. It making experiments to supply this want ripens early and appears to be hardy, but the fruit is somewhat inferior, its great asked Mr. Baldwin whether he thought merit being an almost entire absence of thorns. Other varieties, the merits of which horticulturists are still discussing,

There are a few white varieties that are attracting attention as novelties among fancy gardeners, but these cannot in this state. Mr. Ganzhorn advised to be recommended as profitable sorts for address the Michigan Carbon Factory at general cultivation. One of the most conspicuous of these, perhaps, is the Crystal, originated in Illinois. The ber-Evart H. Scott last week stated that in ries are small in size and of a yellow hue.

Laying Grapevines.

The best way to raise new grapevines Delaware and the grape crop on the is by laying the parent vine or a branch North River were reported as enormous; of it in the ground. Ordinarily at every the grape crop of this vicinity at 50 per joint where a lateral branch has started roots will go out and a new vine is made. The next spring these different vines are separated and set out in the vineyard. Cuttings produce good vines, but the H. Scott a committee of five was appoint- layers are one year ahead in productive ed for the collection of a fruit exhibit at capacity. At least such has been our ex-

When it is intended to lay a vine for Scott, M. S. White were selected for this new plants, it ought to be let grow in a committee. All fruit growers of Wash- horizontal line-if it reaches the ground, tenaw should be glad to aid this committee all the better-so that the laterals will all grow upwards. They will then be in better position when the vine is laid.

> A little treach must be dug-in Kan sas, about three inches deep, and long enough to receive as much of the vine as it is desired to bury. This trench must be in such place as will accommodate the vine or branch without injury. If the vine to be laid is of this year's growth, it will not be long and the trench must be close. Sometimes we cover the entire vine when it is of the present year's growth. We have so done this year. The point is, put the trench where it will best receive the vine without bending it too abruptly, that all of the laterals from which new plants are expected may be well covered.

> To lay a vine, first prepare it by clipping off all little, worthless shoots, and then cut off the end an inch beyond the last shoot which you wish to grow. Make a hooked pin five or six inches long. A forked branch of peach or apple, or of any tree, is good, cutting off one of the forks an inch from the junction, leaving the other one for the pin. Sharpen the little end. The size of the pin may be guessed at in considering what it has to do. Now dig the trench, and lay the vine in it, fastening it with the pin pressed into the earth, the hook holding it still.

In the spring when the layers are to be first shoot; then shnk a spade about a both sides and at the outer end. Then by grasping the shoots in both hands the the earth, separate the vines, and they are ready for transplanting.-Ksnsas

The Banana and the Guava.

A slight description of the banana as it is seen growing may be interesting to some who enjoy its delicious substance without knowing what form it presents during the primary stages of its growth. The stem of the plant is not woody, but consists of the footstalks of the former leaves wrapped round each other, and it rises to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. The leaves are very large, of a long, oval form, five or six feet in length and beautifully green in color. The middle rib of the leaf is tough and strong, but the rest of its substance is thin and delicate, and is easily torn by the wind alone, in a direction at right angles with the rib.

The manner in which the frut is developed is quite interesting. From the midst of the leaves, and at the top, appears a large, smooth, purple cone, hanging down gracefully at the end of a stalk. cone, which consists of a large number of closely packed spathes. By-and-by the uppermost of these sheathes disengages itself from the rest, curls up, and discloses a row of three or four long blossoms, with the young fruit of each beginning to

While this row of fruit is tender, the space remains hanging over it like a roof; but when the fruit has acquired some size and strength the protecting shield drops off, and the next in order rises up, with a similar row of young fruit, over which it stands in the same watchful attitude, till it also drops off to be succeeded by another. When one circle of fruit is completed, another is commenced below, and in due time another; while the common stem around which the fruit is disposed grows constantly longer and the cone of spathes diminishes in size, till it is all unfolded, and a monstrous bunch of bananas is finished, which seldom weighs less than twenty or thirty pounds and sometimes as much as seventy or eighty. Of all kinds of vegetable nutriment the banana is perhaps the most productive,

and most easily raised. After a plant has produced its bunch of fruit, the stem is either cut, or is suffered to wither and fall on the spot. In the former case, it is good fodder for cattle; in the latter it forms good manure for the young shoots which have been springing from the root, and which are soon ready to bear fruit in their turn. From these shoots or sprouts the plant is propagated. Walking from the cane-field to the sugar-house, we passed numerous "guava"

trees, the fruit of which is used in making the delicious jelly of that name, for which Cuba is so justly celebrated. The tree is small, looking something like our 'cherry" when young, though the leaves of the "guava" are larger and longer than those of the cherry, and more to Cuba, and is of a pertinacious life, covering and usurping the ground on which it is permitted to settle. The wood is close grained, heavy, clothed with a smooth, reddish-colored bark. The blossom is white, and resembles plum or cherry blossom, or more nearly still a large white myrtle. The fruit in its natural state is not so very desirable, though by some it is esteemed. It is nearly round, and when ripe of a brown color, something like a Seckel pear, and tasting much like one over-ripe. It has a tender rind or skin, within which is the pulp of a pink hue, and filled with triangular yellow seeds. The fruit is very fragrant, so much so that by cutting one open, it will scent a large room.

Harvesting Onions.

In a favorable season, with proper culture and good seed, the onion crop will mature evenly and the time of harvest be indicated by the dropping over of the greater part or all of the tops. As soon to pull at once, for the onions will be brighter and keep better than if permitted to remain in the ground after they have attained their growth and the tops have lost their lively green color.

Under adverse circumstances onions cometimes incline to run to scallions and many of the tops refuse to drop down and dry up. A common practice, when this state of affairs exists, is to roll an empty barrel over the bed, to break the tops down a few days previous to pulling the crop.

When the main crop is ripe harvest i and sort out what is unfit for market or table use. Pull the onions by hand or rake them out with an ordinary hand rake. One mode is to throw them into heaps containing two or three bushels, there to remain until the tops are cured and the bulbs are hard and solid. If a rain occurs, these heaps must be opened on a fair day and repiled, so as to rid them of the moisture that would otherwise blacken and injure the onions.

The usual plan is to cart the crop away dry and store in some cool, dry place where there is a free circulation of air. There are cultivators, however, who leave the onions in the field after pulling until freezing weather or until they are sold, believing that early housing in-

duces sweating and sprouting. The tops ought not to be removed until they are dead throughtout their entire length. Many farmers delay topping Then carefully pack loose earth over the their onions until they are marketed. vine, being particular about getting it When the onions are to be kept through

where no loss will be sustained from when the work is done, and the top side, heating or growing. The cellar is not a the dark green side, up. If the weather good place unless it chances to be a dry, becomes very dry, mulch the layers, and | cool one. A lattice-work bin affords an water well in the evening. Never water admirable storage, provided it is raised a layer vines unless there is some kind of little from the the floor in some well mulching to receive and retain the mois- ventilated building. Onions receive little or no injury from freezing, provided always they are thawed out gradually, lifted, cut off the main stock-the one but as this cannot be insured the safe that was buried, an inch or two from the plan is to protect them. When freezing weather approaches some farmers spread foot from the row of layers, and deep a layer of straw about twelve inches deep enough to cut the side roots. Do this on upon the barn or garret floor; on this they place a layer of onions, say five or six inches deep, and cover with a layer of whole bunch may be raised. Shake off straw about two feet deep, held in place by boards or rails.

If by any chance onions become frozen they should remain undisturbed and covered until thawed. -N. Y. World,

Home Evaporated Fruit.

A lady writer in an exchange says: "In the fall of 1880 I visited a large fruit evaporator near us and saw the lovely cream white rings as they came from the wire cloth frame packed in huge boxes ready to ship. They looked good enough for Victoria's table. I went home having ascertained that the cream colour was the effect of bleaching in the fumes of sulphur, procured a machine that pared, cored, and sliced the apple into a spiral ring at one operation, and then set the baskets filled with the rings in an ordinary packing box over the fumes of sulphur to bleach. The sulphur was thrown on a few live coals in an ash-pan, one teaspoonful at a time, and the box was closed about fifteen minutes. This bleached several baskets of rings almost as white as a sheet of paper. The apples were then spread and dried in the ordinary way, and they retained their beautiful creamy colour when dry. They were then packed in paper bags and put away. When cooked in the spring they were entirely free from any smell or taste of sulphur, and as fresh and pulpy as green apples. No one that has ever tried them recognized them as dried apples. Two or three small sacks were left over until this year, without any further care. On opening them this spring of 1882 they were as fresh, apparently, as when first put up. The worms had not molested them. Housekeepers will appreciate this, as much fruit is lost every year from these pests. Those living in the country who are drying sweet corn, apples, berries, etc., will find their fruit much improved and made absolutely worm-proof by a few minutes' bleaching over sulphur fumes."

American Raisins.

The first American raisins offered to the public were raised in a vineyard near Sacramento City. These were sun-dried and a pronounced success. They were made from the fibre Zagos and white Muscat. From that date (1868) to the present experiments have been made in the manufacture of raisins, both in sun-dry-ing and patent dryers. All varieties of manufacture of raisins, both in sun-drygrapes have been employed, and the general verdict appears to be that the Muscat of Alexandria is the best sort for raisins. The planting of raisin vineyards is in its infancy in this country. Here and there is a scattering vineyard which yield well and appears to prove that the raisin grape will succeed in many portions of California.

A German Insecticide.

The Repertoire de Pharmacie quotes, on he authority of Dr Nessler a re an insecticide which is said to have a great reputation among German horticulturists. thinly scattered on the tree. It is natural It consists of soft soap, 4 parts; extract of tobacco, 6 parts; amylic alcohol, 5 parts; methylic alcohol, 20 parts; water to make 1,000 parts. The extract of tobacco is made by boiling together equal parts of roll tobacco and water for half an hour, adding water for what is evaporated. The soft soap is first dissolved in the water with the aid of a gentle heat, and the other ingredients are then added. The mixture requires to be well stirred before it is used, and is applied by means of a brush or a garden syringe fitted with a small rose.

Horticultural Notes.

"BIG BOB" does not seem to win many encomiums from strawberry-growers this year.

COMMON paint, says the Country Gentleman is a good thing to use to cover the wounds made by cutting off large branches from trees

Do not allow plant-lice to check the growth of trees at this season of the year. If the foli as the crop is ready to harvest it is best age is seriously injured the young wood will not ripen, and will winter-kill.

THE Kansas Farmer says the Leavenworth County Horticultural Society decided that the the Crimson Beauty is an old variety taken up again, renamed and propagated.

A GARDENER in Baltimore who has a number of large hot-houses for growing early cucumbers, keeps a hive of bees in each house for the purpose of distributing the pollen.

C. A. GREEN says the James Vick is the lazy man's berry, enduring the most neglect. Then so energetic and enterprising a man as the late James Vick ought to have had a better berry named after him.

FRUIT growers should remember that black knot on the plum is most effectually cured by prompt use of the knife, cutting away all diseased parts, which should be burned. Cut below the affected portions. If neglected, loss of the tree will surely follow.

The ground under grape vines as well as between the rows should be left free from weeds, that the sun may thoroughly warm it. But or no account should the leaves near the fruit be when the tops have become thoroughly removed to hasten the ripening process. The grapes so treated will never fully ripen, and, if colored, will be insipid in flavor.

> MR. HENDERSON says: "I find that turf can be successfully laid down, if necessary, in dry and hot summer weather, by simply covering it when finished, before it gets too dry, with about a quarter of an inch of light soil, put through a half-inch sieve. The grass begins to grow through the soil in a very few days."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Iowa Register in questions through the FARMER? 1st, well about the bases of the branches. the winter it is advised to store the crop state by severe weather, says it cannot all be noting the damage done to the orchards of that

where the frost will not affect it and ascribed to that convenient scape-goat. Trees that would have been hardy if let alone have been pruned till theirhealth and vigor has been destroyed, and they are consequently unable to endure the rigors of an Iowa winter

> ACCORDING to the Ohio Farmer, the Stark County Horticultural Society "went back" on the "Big Bob" at its strawberry meeting in June. The committe on berries reported several specimens on exhibition, sent by Mr. Purdy, of Palmyra, N. Y., under the name of Big Bob, to be "the smallest and meanest of all varieties, and should be called 'Little Bob. 7 77

> SAYS Austin Gray, in the Iowa Register: "Too much pruning is worse than no pruning. When will farmers learn to commence pruning their trees when first planted, and prune a little every year-just enough to give them proper shape—and enough each year to keep them in shape, and no more, and not neglect them for years to care for themselves through hardship and grief, till finally, impatient that th trees do not bear, they come to the conclusion that something must be done, and so go into them with axe and saw and butcher them to death."

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 5, 1882. DR. PENGBLLY: Please send me \$6.00 worth of your valuable medicine. It is doing wonders for some ladies here, and for one in particular, who a year ago now was confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed. Every one said she had consumption. I knew she had diseases your medicine was recommended to cure, and persuaded her to try it. In a few weeks there was a decided change; in a few more she let her hired help go, and has done her housework ever since, and walks every day a distance of a mile and a half. Respectfully yours,

MRS. GEO. CORBY.

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The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. The Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. The Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equalled by none in delirium of fever. The Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness. Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncies and Scalds. 23 **Permanently and promptly cures paralysis Yes, It is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing cause.

Routs biliousness and clears complexion harming resolvent and matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. © a Restores life-giving properties to the blood. © A Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. © a TO Reliable when all opiates fail. © A EF REIMOIS WHEN All Opinios Hall. LA
Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body.
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For sale by all leading druggists. \$1.50. 00 For testimonials and circulars send stamp, The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props.



Used Internally and Externally. CURES ALL

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NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box.

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CARDS NEW STILES: Gold Beveled Edge and Chromo Visiting Cards finest quality largest variety and lowest prices, 50 chromos with name, 10c., a present witheactorder. CLINTON linos & Co., Clintonville, Cond.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTIONMENTS

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were awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878 for greatest accuracy of performance, also first prize in London 1864; grand prize in Paris, 1867, and first prize at Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876. These watches have stood the test for the part 22 years, and are pronounced by best judges equal to any made. They are manufactured of the best material, made with improved machinery and finished by skilled hand labor, thereby insuring an accurate time-keeper beyond peradventure. The BOREL & COURVOISIER COMPANY ave further reduced the price of their celebrated watches to bring them within the reach of all. Great care is exercised in the finishing of their movements, particularly to those adjusted to Heat, Cold and Positions, and for Railroad use. Call on your jeweler and ask to ree the Improved Borel and Courvoisier Watches. The public is requested to investigate the relative merits of these watches as compared with those of other manufacture. QUINCHE & KRUCLFR, Sole Agents for the United States, 17 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

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RHEUMATISM CURED.

ROCHESTER. N. Y., Apr. 6th, '83. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:
GENTS—I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism for six years, and hearing of the success of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded to give it a trial in my own case, and I cheerfully say that I have been greatly benefitted by its use. I can walk with entire freedom from pain, and my general health is very much improved. It is a splen id remedy for the blood s very much improved. It is a splen id remedy for the blood

SCROFULA CURED. PORT BYRON, N. Y. Feb. 20, '82.

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I had been doctoring for three or four years, with different physicians, for scr fula, as some called it, but fourd no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup, After taking it a short time, to my surprise, it began to help me. Continuing its use a few weeks, I found myself as well as ever. As a blood purifier, I think it has no equal.

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Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

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W. B. CHASE. nd debilitated system.
E. CHESTER PARK, M. D. no equal.
MRS. WILLIAM STRANG.

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Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., 1 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

BONE MANURE

NORTHWESTERN FERTILIZING COMPANY. When applied at seeding time, at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, will increase the yield of

WINTER WHEAT

to 10 bushels per acre, and in every instance where these Manures were used in adiana and Illinois last year, the crop is above an average. They insure good crops of wheat and grass. Thousands of tons are being used in Illinois and Indiana for this fail's eeding, because the farmers cannot grow Wheat successfully without them.

Try them. Write for Circular.

NORTHWESTERN FERTILIZING COMPANY, Union Stock Yards. CHICAGO, ILL

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The most extensive Seed Growers in America. Founded 1784. Drop us a Postal Card for our PRICED CATALOGUE. Address simply LANDRETH, PHILADELPHIA.

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Car buncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the

To cure these diseases the blood must be purifled, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul hunors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes

self a complete master of all scrofulous diseases. A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores. A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrotulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greetly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me. Yours respectfully, Mrs. ANN O'BRIAN."

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

The Sullivan St., New York, State 24, 1622.

The All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

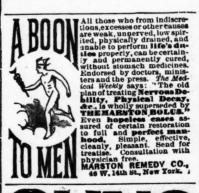
The well-known writer on the Boston Herald, B. W. BALL, of Rochester, N.H., writes, June 7, 1882: "Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a complete cure. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the distive and assimilative organs, renews and trengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condiion of the blood, and a weakened vitality. It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

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PARMERS! Send 25 cts, in stamps for a copy of FISHER'S GRAN TABLES, showing the value of different kindslof grain in bushels and pounds at a given price from 10 cts to two dollars (\$2) per bushel, together with a complete ready, reckoner, showing the price of any article or pound from ½ of a cent and upwards; also a table of wages and board, interest, rent, hay table, busi nees laws, etc.

A. H. PERKINS, 44 Larned St., West,

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, per any mineral quently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, deal 1st. 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. I. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the first day of September, A. D. 1876, executed by Caspar Hoff, and Margaret Hoff, his wife, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Magdalens Hoshna, of the same place, and recorded on the 2d day of September, A. D., 1876, at 4 o'clock r. m., in liber 131 of mortgages, on page 181, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and whereas there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date hereof, the sum of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, (\$248 33-100), and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virite of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell st public auction or vendue to the vighest bidder, on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1883, at eleven o'clock in the forenon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County o' Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as lot numbered seventy one (71) of Larned's subdivision of the Lafferty farm; north of the Chicago road—now Michigan Avonue—in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to satisfy the amount due at the date hereof, the interest accruing, and the costs and expenses allowed by law in case of a foreclosure.

Dated Detroit, this slist day of July, A. D. 1883.

SIMON HOSHNA,
JOSEPH KUHN, Sole Devisee of said Mortgagee Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH KUHN, Sole Devisee of said Mortgagee Attorney for Mortgagee.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Honore Belanger and Olympe Belanger, his wife, both of Detroit, Michigan, to Therese Recard, in trust for Helen Schnett, nes Eccard, and Frances Eccard, dated June 24th, A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne and State of Michigan, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1880, in liber 153 of Mortgages, on page 375, on which mortgage there is elaimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of seven hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-six cents (\$700 66-100), and an attorney's fee of thirty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no sui 4 or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is he eby given that on SATURDAY, the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1883, at 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the City Hall, on Woodward Avenue, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, that being the place where the Circustic Court for Wayne County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with eight per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of thirty-five dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows: All those parts of lots numbered six and seven (6 and 7) in section twenty-one (21) of the Dequindre farm (so-called), being on the northesist corner of Orleans and Mullett street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of said lot numbered seven (7), thirty (30) feet northerly from Mullett street, to hounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line Attorney for Mortgagee. Detrort, July 28th, 1888.

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State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industrial and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

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OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

would confer a favor by having their letters regis tered, or procuring a money order, otherwise we cannot be responsible for the money.

P. B. BROMFIELD, Manager of Eastern Office, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Che Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1883.

WHEAT

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 43,927 bu., and the shipments were 130,667. The stocks now held in this city amount to 190,731 bu., against \$16,776 last week, and 107,457 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on August 4 was 18,750,986 bu, against 17,704,511 the previous week, and 15, 139,057 bu at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 1, 046,475 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 1,032,438 bu., against 934, 527 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,672,215 bu, against 13, 307,197 for the corresponding eight weeks

The market the past week has exhibited considerable strength, and a decided advance in values is noted since the date of our last report. There has not, however, been any buoyancy exhibited, dealers seeming to realize that the future course of the market was a difficult prob lem to solve this season. There has, therefore, been an absence of any speculative feeling, and the market has been left largely to be determined by whatever turned up from day to day. I is apparent that the outcome of the crop this season has been disappointing, nearly every State reporting that the promise of the fields have not been borne out by the returns from the threshers. There has, however, been a considerable increase in the receipts at the various leading markets, and if this should be maintained for a few days longer, the present upward movement will probably be checked, and values again decline.

Yesterday the market was heavy, and trading was very light. The reports of financial troubles, and the flurry in the New York stock market, affected it unfavorably, and a slight decline from Saturday's closing prices resulted. The following table exhibits the daily

closing prices of wheat from July 16th to August 6th:

1 No. 2 e. white.	No. 3 white.	No. 2 red.	No.
			reu.
95		/8	1 00
		1 14	1 00
			1 00
			1 00
			1 03
			1 01
			1 08
		1 13	1 00
			1 01
			0 00
			1 01
	.0/2		
			1 04
		1 19	1 04
			1 01
			1 04
			1 04
		1 1914	
	***		1 05
			1 05
4 1 03	80		1 03
oc.	ruay at	10/2C DE	or ou.
	34 9234 95 95 96 96 34 98 34 98 34 98 38 98 38 98 374 34 1 01 34 1 01 34 1 02 34 1 03 34 1 03 35 1 03 36 1 03 38 50ld years	34 9234 79 54 95 79 97 79 44 96 80 34 98 82 45 99 82 46 99 82 46 99 82 47 98 80 47 98 80 48 99 82 49 99 81 49 99 81 40 98 80 40 97 77 40 98 80 40 101 80 40 101 80 41 101 80 41 101 80 41 101 80 41 103 80 41 103 80 50 50 60 50 60 80 60 8	34 9234 79 1 1114 95 79 95 79 14 95 80 1 1334 34 98 82 1 1334 34 98 82 1 1334 34 98 82 1 1334 34 99 82 54 99 82 54 99 82 54 99 82 54 99 82 54 99 82 54 99 82 54 113 98 80 1 124 97 77 1 1114 98 80 1 124 101 80 82 1 12 102 82 1 12 101 80 11 101 80 11 101 80 11 101 80 11 101 80 11 101 80 11 101 1034 11 1034 105 113 1034 105 113 1038 81 111 10314 105 113 1038 81 111 10301 99404 7946 ps

The advance in futures up to Saturday was not so great as in cash wheat, which was really scarce. The following table gives the closing prices of the various deals each day during the past week:

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Tuesday		1 08%	1 10
wednesday		1 10%	1 1156
Thursday		1 10	1 11%
Friday	1 09%	1 10	1 121/6
Daturaay	1 10	1 1014	1 1214
Monday		1 10	1 115%

Recent reports from France say that the wheat crop of that country is estimated to be deficient one-fifth to one-sixth as compared with last year's crop, or 40,000,-000 bush. The English wheat crop, taking into account the diminished acreage, is probably deficient about 16,000,000 bush as compared with the crop of 1882, but the United Kindom has already in hand upwards of 36,000,000 bush more than she had in 1882, on July 21. The advices as regards the Russian wheat crop are favorable. Austro-Hungary will have less wheat for export than last year. British India will have a considerably larger surplus for export this year than last. The rye crop in Germany has been harvested, and turns out good in quality but deficient in quantity as compared with crop of 1882. The wheat harvest was expected to be commenced early in August. The crop is said to have a good appearance, but the quality is likely to be under average. Belgium and Holland are reported to have an average crop of wheat this season

As to the crop in this country we refer our readers to the official reports in another column. The future of the wheat market will also be considerably influenced by the outcome of the corn crop, as a deficiency in that grain will cause a decided increase in the consumption of wheat.

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

ous:		0.24	* **	CCK I	10
The Contract of	Aug per c		1.	Au	g. 1
Flour, extra State	126.	0	d.	128.	0
Wheat, No. 1 white	8s.	8	d.	88.	8
do Spring No. 2	On	0	d.	On.	0

COEN AND OATS.

past week were 29,438 bu, and the supply in the country on Aug. 4 amounted previous week, and 6,193,078 bu at the 8,956,867 bu, against 506,231 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 375,065 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to z 700 bu., against 999 bu last week, and 34,455 at the corresponding date in 1882. While receipts of corn have improved somewhat under the stimulus of better prices, the unfavor able outlook for the growing crop has caused an advance in values, and No. 2 is now quoted in this market at 56c per bu., and rejected at 521c. The Chicago market is a shade lower than a week ago. No. 2 selling there at 51c per bu., high mixed at 53c, and rejected at 44c. What caused the decline is problematical, as the New York and foreign markets were higher and strong, while the demand for export is active, and prevents any accumulation of stock. Futures in the Chicago market are lower, August being quoted at 50%c, September at 49% @50c, October at 49½@49§c, and November at 47§c. In regard to crop prospects we direct attenion to the reports published in this issue from the Agricultural Department and the Secretary of State. The Liverpool market is quoted steady 5s. 5d. per cental for new mixed, against 5s. 3d. one week The receipts of oats in this market the

past week were 10.477 bu., and the shipments were 749 bu. The visible supply of this grain on August 4 was 3,504,671 bu., against 1.672.077 bu, at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city yesterday amounted to 24.219 bu., against 32,262 bu. the previous week, and 4,981 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 79,791 bu. As the returns from the product of the A. D. Power factory retails new crop come in the market weakens, and while cash oats have been only slightly affected the past week, futures show that dealers have no confidence in the price, and it is the favorite brand among maintainance of the present rates. No. 2 consumers in this city. In Chicago the mixed are selling in this market at 34c market is quoted dull and weak,. with per bu., a decline of 1c during the week. Perhaps the drop would have been greater had receipts been any heavier. In futures September delivery is selling at 29%c, and October at 30c per bu. The Chicago market is also lower, cash No. 2 mixed selling at 261c, August delivery at 261c, September at 25%c, October at 26%c. At these figures the market is steady. The New York market is quoted firm at the following quotations: No. 1 mixed, 374c; No. 2 mixed, 361@37c; No. 3 do., 36c; No. 1 white, 51c; No. 2 do. 41@414c; No. 3 do., 39c; Western mixed, 34@40c; Western white, 40@52c; State white, 45@51c; Chicago No. 2, 381c. The new crop will be a very heavy one, and speculators are not inclined to take many chances in the future of the market.

HOPS.

There is nothing new in the hop mar. kets, either east or west. Brewers seem to have all the stock they need, and except for a choice article it is difficult to find purchasers. There nothing as yet to show any probable shortage in the crop in this country except in the yards on the Pacific Coast, and growers who have tried rates ruling here, and this, too, in face of to contract their crops ahead have been unsuccessful. The Waterville Times says

"Since Tuesday there has been nothing done here. Choice are held at the top notch, and 25 cents which is about what dealers want to pay, will not buy them. Between Thursday and Tuesday about 200 bales changed hands at from 22 to 25c. The market is quiet and firm. J. C. Hannahs, a grower, sold about 16 bales at 23 cents Monday. There is quite a sprinkling of mediums through the country but very few choice.

"Crop prospects do not change, but the crop comes on in a natural and satisfactory way. We would now estimate that e more hops will be picked this year than last, and reports from other portions of the State would indicate the thing. Lice are thick in a few yards. The past few days have been bright and warm and fine growing weather."

The Times publishes lengthy reports from from Oneida, Otsego, and Madison Counties, from which it draws the following conclusions: Otsego County will have as many, if not a few more, hops than last year, while she still has 3,000 bales of 1882s still on hand. In the heavy towns of Onedia the prospects are good for as many as last year, and of good quality. In Madison County the prospects are good for fully as many as last year.

The New York market is very quiet, with prices about the same as a week ago The Daily Bulletin says:

"There are but few orders on the market at present and they are of an unim portant character. Dealers are offering a reat deal, but the samples carried aroun y commission men indicate more hops, uch as they are, than the market needs Prices are nominal in a great measure, with 26@28c the general figures for ordin ary goods, but a little more wanted for really fine stock which is scarce."

Quotations in that market on Monday

rere as follows:	
. Y. State, crop of 1882, choice	28@
do crop of 1882, mediums	260
do crop of 1882, low grades	2500
do crop of 1881, good to choice	2000
do old olds	none.
astern, crop of 1882, fair to choice	none.
visconsin, crop of 1882, fair to choice	none.
acific coast, crop of 1882, fair to choice	25@

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The butter market has developed stronger tone the past week, and while receivers do not quote over 17@18c & th for good to choice fresh made, the positive scarcity of such butter gives sellers a de cided advantage. The bulk of the butter offering is of very poor quality, and when a good parcel is offered it is eagerly picked up. Good creamery is quoted at 24c ₽ lb, but is rather quiet at that price. In Chicago the market is still in an unsatisfac tory condition, the receipts being heavy for the season, while the demand is unusually light. The finest grades are the only ones showing any degree of strength. Quotations there are as follows: * Fancy creamery, 20@21c; fair to choice do, 16@ 19c; choice dairy, 15@16c; fair to good

d do, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c.

steady the past week, with choice butter The receipts of corn in this market the stronger at the close, and some holders asking a shade higher prices. Quotations shipments were 2,419 bu. The visible on new State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 22@23c; choice to 10,917,788 bu. against 10,541,723 bu the do, 20@22c; prime do, 18@19½c; fair to good do, 17@17½c; ordinary do, 16@16%c; same date last year. The export clearances fancy tubs and pails, 21c; fine do, 20c; for Europe the past eight weeks were good do, 17@18c; and fair do, 15@16c ?

1b. Quotations on new western a	re	as f
lows:		
Western imitation creamery, choice	16	0
Western do, good to prime	14	@1!
Western do, ordinary to fair	12	@18
Western dairy, best	15	@16
Western dairy, good	13	@14
Western dairy, ordinary	11	@12
Western factory, best current make	13	@14
Western factory, fair to good	11	@1:
Western factory, ordinary	9	@10
The N. Y. Daily Bulletin, in its	W	reek

review of the market, says: "Butter has found about an averag distribution on domestic account, and with little or no addition to the supply of really first class and attractive goods, the market maintained a fairly steady posi-tion. Indeed, some of the trade think fancy goods a fraction better, but as yet show no higher figures. All the balance of the supply not in cold storage and some of the latter has been freely offered and on easy terms, with a partial response from shippers, and the export outlet is one redeeming feature of the situation. Even the foreign call, however, is of a precari ous character, and by no means in propor tion to the amount of stock that should be moving toward it, with holders evidently appreciating this and doing all in their power to retain the export trade. Advices from the interior during the week indicate a full production of butter, beside extensive preparations of the manufac-turers of substitutes."

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending August 4 were 1,045,527 lbs., against 669,215 lbs. the previous week, and 737,997 lbs. two weeks previ ous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1882 were 295,606 lbs.

Cheese has met with a decided set-back the past week, and our local market has been somewhat affected thereby. For strictly choice full cream State 11c ? 1b is the best offer that is made, and 10@104c covers the bulk of the stock sold. The at 16c P 16, which certainly affords the retailer a good margin of profit. The product of this factory always brings the top offerings largely exceeding the demand and prices irregular. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, # lb, 9@9ic; full cream flats, 10ic; flats slightly skimmed, 5@6c; common to fair skims, 31@41c; low grades, 1@3c ₽ 1b. The New York market, under large offerings, has weakened, and values are lower on all grades. The only firmness shown is on fancy stock, and that is lower than a week

ago. Quotations in that me	arket are as
follows:	
State factory, fancy	9%@
State factory, prime	9 @ 914
State factory, fair to good	8 @ 8%
State factory, ordinary	7 @ 71/2
Ohio cheddar	71/200 8
Ohio flats, good to prime	
Ohio flats, fair	6 @ 7
Ohio flats, ordinary	5 @ 6
Creamery skims, choice	5%@ 6
Creamery skims, good	5 @ 51/2
Creamery skims, fair	4 @ 41/2
Skims, po:	
The N V Bulletin of Satur	rday says of

The N. Y. Bu the market:

"Cheese has unquestionably met the worst week thus far this season, and even the previous most decided 'bears' seem or less surprised. For some reason not clearly understood the very palpable shadow of coming events at the close of last week's regular market did not deter a portion of the trade from going into the really more cheese offering than had been pected. Before the stock could be sent ward it became evident that a mistake expected. considerable all around under the flat conlition of our market. Indeed, but for the judicious course of buyers in abstaining from forcing their advantage too greatly we should in all probability have been subjected to a very serious break. The influences leading to the depression were to be found in the sudden drop off of the English market both in price and demand just as had been expected, when the situabroad commenced to feel the weight of the liberal shipments from here and Canada, and, as a natural sequence the reduction and withdrawal of orders.

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 109,936 boxes, against 85,205 boxes the previous week and 87,074 hoxes the corresponding week in 1882. The exports from all Ameri can ports for the week ending August 4 foot up 9,264,163 lbs., against 9,871,199 lbs. the previous week, and 9,918,022 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 10,114,094

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 50s. per cwt. for choice American cheese, a decline of 1s. 6d. per cwt. from prices reported one week ago.

WOOL.

The eastern markets received a set back the past week from the failure of the wool house of Wright, Wooster & Co., of Boston. This failure has greatly tickled the U. S. Economist, and its wool editor this week shows up with a bland smile on his countence, and exclaims "I told you so." He remarks:

"The past week has shown the trade the value of our long displayed 'danger signak' We have all along predicted trouble among those Hub Boomers. One cannot buy millions of pounds of wool and on a downward market, going down ten to twenty per cent, and get out without loss, and we say very considerable s; no small figure will give the loss, it will mount way up in the air, and many a wool house has already succumbed."

But in another column of the Economic we find the following extract from the Boston Advertiser, which puts a totally different face upon this "wool" failure: "The week has been marked by the a wool firm, the house failure of a wool firm, the house of Wright, Wooster & Co. having suspended on Tuesday. This is the first failure of any wool firm in this city for a long time, and this cannot be charged to wool but to pork and lard and speculation. Had the firm operated only in wool they would not

have suspended. So it was not wool, but speculation in after all. Still their suspension has scared what weaker tone to the market. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"The wool trade has continued active but the failure which was announced on Wednesday morning, has unsettled the market so that the week closes rather un-

The New York market has been very expected to see higher prices during the next three weeks are now inclined to wait Medium wools, however, are firmer than fine fleeces, and medium combings are particularly strong and scarce."

The receipts of wool in that market the

past week were 18,037 bales of domestic and 1,702 bales of foreign; against 19,629 bales domestic and 2,350 bales foreign last week; and 14,890 bales domestic and 1,331 bales foreign for the corresponding week of last year. The sales for the week were 3,261,600 pounds domestic and 479, 300 pounds foreign, or 3,740,000 pounds in all; against 3,161,100 pounds last week, and 3,032,267 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. The transactions in washed fleeces included 14,600 lbs Ohio and Penna. XX at 37@38c: 60,000 lbs. Ohio XX and above at 39c; 165,000 lbs. Ohio X and XX at 36@38c; 4500 lbs. Ohio X and above at 37c; 140,000 pounds Michigan X at 331@331c; 47,600 pounds Michigan X at 34@35c; 5,000 lbs No. 1 Michigan at 38c; 150,000 lbs. various at 32 @37c. Of combing and delaine fleeces the sales comprised 54,500 lbs. No. 1 combing at 42@43c; 15,00 lbs. combing and delaine at 38@43c; 62,000 lbs. fine Michigan delaine at 38c; 19,000 lbs. fine Ohio do at 40c; 5800 lbs. New York and low combing at 35%@36c; 500,000 lbs. 4 blood unwashed combing at 28c; 7,000 lbs. low unwashed combing at 221@26c. The Econo ... ist says of the New York market:

"We find nothing particularly cheerful to say this week except that the weather is cool, and when the weather continues cool the wool buyer keeps s also. We always no ice that it takes the thermometer in the nineties to get up a summer boom in wool. The Ohio raiders have not been able to get blood up this year to fever heat, and the consequence is, wool has been bought slowly, and curses loud and deep have been heaped on the free trade policy of this paper. We regret it much, gentlemen of Ohio and the West, but we saw the wool interests of the country going to the dogs, and we felt determined this year to help put on the breaks and help to stop as well as we could the usual velocity of the summer movement in wool.

This is rather a bad outlook, but is evi dently intended to be taken in a Pick wickian sense, as in that paper's comments

on woolen goods it says: utlook more promising. There is a gradual improvement in the demand for men's wear woolens, chiefly however in finer grades and for special styles. demand is principally from clo hiers who are having a better jobbing trade in clothing than they anticipated, and they are again in the market for moderate cates to put under the shears. This de mand is, therefore, healthy and legitimate and is the forerunner of a better outlook for the woolen industry.

On the whole the market is undoubtedly stronger, and if trade opens up well in September and October, not even the croaking of our melancholy contempory can prevent an advance in values. There is one thing certain, the wool merchants of Boston should be well pleased with the continuous exertions of the Economist to drive the wool business away from New York. It is gradually doing it, and the quietness it weekly chronicles does not come from the condition of the market business is leaving that city for good.

THE CONSISTENCY OF THE CHI-CAGO TRIBUNE.

The direct effect of a high tariff in stim ulating immorality is perfectly illustrated in the news from San Francisco with regard to the smuggling of opium. reasury officials state that during the last ten years \$6,000,000 worth of this drug has been surreptitiously imported. This has involved not only the degredaring have regularly given 30 per cent of their stealings to the people in the employ of the Government. Besides, there have of the Government. been bribes running from \$20 to \$5,000 The Treasury officials assert that under the stimulus of increased duties the smug gling will be greater than ever.-Chicago Tribune. For over a year past the Tribune has

used its strongest endeavors to have a li cense law passed that would be so high as o drive all the smaller saloons out of existence, and add greatly to the peace and reputation of that great city. The government has seen fit to impose a tax upon pium, also used by thousands as an inoxicant, and whose effects are a thousand imes worse than those of alcoholic liquors; but because opium is a foreign product the Tribune favors its free im portation and sale, while shouting itself hoarse for a big tax, or tariff, on American intoxicants. This is the very delerium tremens of free trade nonsense. If a heavy tariff on opium demoralizes the officials charged with its collection, why would not a heavy license on liquor selling exercise a like influence? Would not 'the direct influence of a high tariff (license) be perfectly illustrated in Chicago, if the Tribune's ideas were carried out "in stimulating immorality," as well asfit is in San Francisco by a high license on opium? And, to quote the illustrious Capt. Jack Bunsby, "if not, why not?"

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Dr. J. H. Jerome, of East Saginaw, a brother of ex-Governor Je rome, and George Jerome, of this city He was a man of ability, stood high in his profession, and was active and enterorising. He was much interested in farming and was one of the first introducers of the Clawson wheat into this State, which he did at the instance of the Hon. George Geddes, of New York. The Doctor was a man who entertained positive views or most subjects, and rather delighted in controversy; but always with a view to bring out truths and clear up disputed points. As a citizen he was greatly respected, and as a friend he was loyal and warm-hearted. His loss will be much regretted in the Saginaw Valley, which he had so long made his home.

It looked for a time yesterday as if an other panic had set in on the New York lard and pork that caused their failure stock exchange. Stocks dropped out of sight, and the Gould stocks were got rid some timid people, and given a some of at any price. Wabash sold down to 161, and Western Union Telegraph to 761. The failure of a bank at Lawrenceburg Ind., and the rumors of others being prob able, scared holders badly, and at the close the market was weaker than at any time satisfactorily. Manufacturers who had during the day.

CROP REPORTS.

Official Report of the Secretary of State t August 1st. For this report, returns have been re

eived from 1,001 correspondents. representing 738 townships. Six hundred and fifty-two of these returns are from 429 townships in the southern four tiers of ounties. The rain which had been so general and

continuous throughout the State at time the last report was published, ceased from the 24th to the 27th of July. According to the record kept at the office of the State Board of Health, it rained on 57 of the 92 days in May, June, and July, the total amount falling in the three months being 25.34 inches. The average annual rainfall at the Agricultural College for the 17 years, 1864-80, was 31.02 inches. The last heavy rain began here at Lansing, on the 20th and continued every day to and in clading the 27th of July. Previous to this there had been a few days of fair weather. during which time most of the wheat in the southern part of the State was placed in shock. A correspondent in Lenawee writes on the 21st of July "probably 75 per cent of the wheat in this vicinity is in shock and capped, five per cent in barn, and 20 per cent vet to be cut. A week of good weather is followed by one and onehalf inches of rain this morning, and more coming." Wheat has been considerably injured

both by sprouting and discoloration, but only a very small amount has been entire ly ruined. An examination of the special reports, published below, show that the white wheat, particularly the Clawson, which is the principal white variety grown, suffered most from the wet weather. A large proportion of corn on low, wet land is entirely ruined, and only on the highest, driest soils can an average crop be expected.

The hay crop is large in quantity but would have been poor in quality even could it have been properly saved. At the time hay should have been cut, that on the lower lands was under water. A cor respondent in Clinton writes July 30, that "The market is more cheerful and the; "water stands two feet deep where the grass would have been cut one and onehalf tons to the acre." Only a small proportion of the crop has been secured in good condition. Other crops have of course suffered from the excessive wet.

August 1, the yield of wheat per acre was estimated lower than on the first of July for every county in the southern four tiers. We make no estimate of the total yield in the State, preferring to await the returns from the threshing machines

which will be received about September 1. In the southern four tiers of counties, and also in the entire State, oats are estimated to yield 34 Jushels, and barley 23 bushels per acre.

Meadows and pastures are in fine condition, as is also clover sowed this year. Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the mouth of July at 248 elevators and mills. Of these 183 are in the south-

alone, but arises from the fact that the ern four tiers of counties, which is thirtyeight per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported market ed is 112,011, of which 33,412 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties: 18.216 bushels in the second tier, 12,342 bushels in the third tier; 29,801 bushels in the fourth tier, and 18,239 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At 67 elevators and mills, or twenty-seven per cent of the whole number from which reports have been re- But, while we think of it, would it not be

> The total number of bushels reported marketed in the twelve months since August 1, 1882, is 13,138,570.

The outlook for apples and peaches i becoming less promising with each month.

Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture.

ing the month.

Corn.—There has been some improve ment in the appearance of cornfields during the month of July in New England, the middle states, the Ohio valley and west of the Mississippi. In Illinois. Missouri and Kansas it is slight: measured by a single point. There has been a retrograde in the south in consequence of the drouth and some decline in Michigan from too much moisture.

Taking whole area together the condi of perfect crops. The condition of census crop of 1879 in August was 99 and the yield 28 bushels per acre. Present returns indicate a vield not much over 25 bushels per acre or 1,700,000,000 bushels, which is as much as was produced in 1879. The condition is six points higher than last year in August and lower than in August from 1870 to 1880 inclusive. The nights have been too cool for rapid development and the crop is late. Fears are expressed that frost may yet cause disaster. In August, 1874, the condition was one degree higher than present average. The crop was late from a wet spring and local summer drouths, and the vield less than 21 bushels per acre. Averages by states are: Illinois 86, Indiana 95, Ohio 89, Michigan 68, Kentucky 97. Missouri 83. Kansas 97. lowa 85. Nebraska 84, Wisconsin 85; on Atlantic cost, New York 90, Pennsylvania 99, New Jersey 101; in the south, Virginia 93 North Carolina 83, South Carolina 70, Georgia 74. Alabama 80. Mississippi 87. Louisiana 100, Texas 93, Arkansas 87 Tennessee 89. Spring Wheat .- The average condition

of spring wheat for August 1 is 97, the same as in 1882, but higher than for any previous August since 1878. In Wisconsin recent rains have injured the crop in southern and southwestern counties, the average being 90. The prospect in Minnesota favors a crop of 131 bushels per cre. Notwithstanding bad weather in early spring and subsequent drouth in northern counties the condition is 98 The fears excited by excessive heat early in July in northern Dakota have been happily dispelled. Cass and Richland counties promise a better yield than last year. Other counties will scarcely equal their last record. In south Dakota the harvest is progressing; the straw is bright, heads large and vield better than last year. The returns of August do not

essentially change the indicated aggregate of July for the entire crop. The result of the harvest will be more fully tested on return of threshers' blanks. It dens and Plantations in Jamaica, told s now certain that a shortage exists which and keep prices well sustained. A cable statistical agent of the agricultural de

French and Russian advices are worse." Oats.-The condition of oats is repre sented by 100, a figure surpassed only last August since 1878. North of the parallel universal. In some western districts there has been injury from lodging, the results of storms.

Barley.-The condition of barley averages 95, the same as in August, 1882, out higher than in any previous year since 1874. The average for New York is 102, Pennsylvania 97, Ohio 80, Mich igan 96, Wisconsin 96, Minnesota 96, Iowa 99, Nebraska 102, California 88. These states produce more than twothirds of the crop.

Potatoes.-Returns indicate a full derelopment of the potato crop; condition 101. The promise is better in the central states west than on the northern border, where the soil has been saturated with moisture.

Buckwheat .- A breadth of buckwheat equal to that of last year has been sown and its condition is high, represented by

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly eview of the British grain trade for the past week, savs:

Grain ripened slowly owing to unsettled yeather. Rust and mildew have inweather. Wheat is losing in quantity and quality daily. Barley and oats have much mproved. English wheat has improved s on the week's trade. Foreign wheat stands low. Barley is steady and prices inchanged. Oats are 3d dearer. wheat off coast was more active. Sales of English wheat during the week, 31,153 quarter, against 10.122 quarteas at 50s 6d. for the corresponding week last year.

THE Evening News has been using the recent heavy failures among castern tanners, as a "horrible example" of the reof the results of a protective tariff, and points a free trade moral therefrom. It will probably be news to it, and also the Chicago Tribune, which has been moralizing in the same line, to learn that tanners get imported hides free of duty. But such is the melancholy fact. They imported some \$27,000,000 worth last year, on which not one cent of duty was charged. There is a tariff on sole leather, but

as we make all that is wanted in this country, and besides export about ten millions of dollars worth annually, it has no effect whatever upon the leather trade. In fact, according to the idea of free traders the leather trade should be exceptionally prosperous. It gets its raw material free of duty, and has a large and growing export trade in the manufactured product. The News insists that if woolen manufac turers were only able to do this, they would be happy and prosperous. Why are not the leather manufacturers then? well for these papers to read up on the new tariff, and learn upon what articles duties are collected, and also their amount. They would not mislead their readers as they are continually doing now.

For every agricultural college graduate who has turned his attention to farm ing, and stuck to it as a business, we will show you a score who haven't. Agricul-tural colleges may be good educational itstitutions, but the make few educated farmers.—Lapeer Democrat.

All right, old boy. We will take you at your word. Here are a few graduates of the Michigan Agricultural College who make farming or fruit-growing a business: James Miller, Lansing; H. S. Hampton, Albion, Idaho; S. W. Smith, Selma, Ohio; L. Vant Strong, Vicksburg, Mich.; O. P. Gulley, Dearborn, Mich. Mr. Davenport, Woodland, Mich.; C. C. tion has advanced from 88 to 89 per cent Georgeson, Northern Texas; A. Bagley, Big Beaver, Mich.; R. H. Gulley, South Haven; E. S. Jewett, Emporia, Ks. Here are ten names, will the Democrat furnish its promised score for each? When it does we will give ten more. We do not wish to crush it at one fell blow.

THE joint public sale of Shorthorns by Messrs. Wm. Ball and W. E. Boyden, will take place on the Fair Grounds of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society, at Lansing, October 4th, beginning at one o'clock in the afternoon. Thirty-five head will be sold. C. C. Judy, of Tallula, Ill., will act as auctioneer. The catalogues of this sale have been issued, and can be had upon application to either Mr. Ball, at Hamburg, or Mr. Boyden, at Delhi Mills. The terms of the sale are liberal, and the quality and breeding of the stock to be offered are excellent. In the report of the Veterinary Associ

ation last week, the name of Dr. A. J Chandier of this city, Recording Secretary, was unintentionally omitted. The Dr. was one of the most active in the work of starting the Association, and will make an excellent officer. WE direct the attention of parties consigning fruit, dairy products, etc., to this

Gawley. He makes a speciality of handling peaches, and last season was very successful in making prompt sales of shipments consigned to him. He will be found both prempt and reliable. WE have received the September num-

market to the advertisement of Mr. E. B.

ber of Harper's Monthly, and it is certainw one of the most interesting of this best of all monthlies. For sale by J. A. Roys.

In the Traverse Bay region apples, pears and plums promise a fair crop, but not so large as last year.

Te aGrowing in the West Indies.

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Mr. Morris, the Director of Public Gar. the members of the Royal Colonial Instiwill require all the surplus of last year tute the other day that there is a great future for the tea growers in the West dispatch received from London from the Indies. The climate, he contends, is admirably suited for the growth of the partment says: "The weather has been plant, and he estimates that, with indentunsettled during the first ten days of ured coolie labor and an experienced tea August and the temperature low for this planter from Ceylon or India, tea might time of year. The wheat market is ad- be grown in the West Indies and placed vancing and stocks are large. The quality in the market at a cost not exceeding 74d of the new crop is fair. The general or 8d per lb. At the present time very prospects of the last month's dispatch are inferior China tea is sold in the West Inconfirmed, counting a decrease in the dies at 4s 6d per lb. Hence there is a acreage. The total output of European very good opening for a tea industry, if wheat will be one-fifth less than last year only to supply local demands. We always thought that the United States lost one-tenth below an average. German, a great opportunity when she refused to purchase San Domingo, a country that could be made available for the growth of such products as tea, which, so far as of 40 degrees the high condition is almost has been tried, proves a failure in her territory. The fact is those West India Islands belong to the United States from their location, and if it was left to their inhabitants to decide, they would soon form a part of the Union.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Mr. Lyman Cate, of Highland, had three stacks of hay burnt by a tramp recently. There were 299,549 barrels of salt made in Michigan last month.

A Spiritual-Liberal camp-meeting is to be held at Flint, August 17 to 27. A South Haven firm issaid to have filled an

order from Missouri for 17,500 peach baskets, The first new wheat reached the Charlotte narket on August 4th, and brought \$1 jer buehel.

to be held in Ionia from October 20th to November 2d.

Near Evart last week, beans, buckwheat and various kinds of vegetables were greatly injured by frost.

Holly Advertiser: Wheat is turning out much better than farmers expected, but still it if not up to the averdge yield.

Harbor Springs Republican: The largest

maple, beech, basswood and elm timber grows in Emm at County, and "don't you forget it." Kalkaska expects to ship from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of huckleberries this season, and yet they retail at fifteen cents per quart in this

A paper mill at Three Rivers, owned by Bradner, Smith, & Co., of Chicago, burned last week, causing a loss of \$50,000. It was insured for \$22,000. Niles Republican: Geo. A.] Blakeslee, of

Galien, threshed this year from 17 acres of land 697 bushels of wheat, more than 41 bushel to the acre. The Owosso Press says the wheat in the vicinity of Bennington, while somewhat injured by the rains. is yet a fair average in quality and yield.

Some scamp set fire to the Dutch Reformed Church, at Coperville, Kent County, last week, and it was burned to the ground. It had not been completed been completed.

Mrs. Eugene Hamilton, of Grand Rapids, was shot by her husband last week, who mis-took her for a burglar. She is yet alive, but dangerously hurt. The Chelsea paper wants to hear of a larger clip of this season's clip of wool than that mar-keted by the Backus Brothers. The clip weigh-

Ann Arbor Register: Considerable wheat in the vicinity of Ypsilanti has already been threshed. Some pieces are reported as averag-ing 30 bushels to the acre.

Saugatuck Commercial: We learn that Mr. D. W. Hinman, of Ganges, received \$3 per case for his Cuthbert raspberries, when other kinds were bringing about \$2.25.

Mr. Z. Gould, of Battle Creek, has purchased from Julius Guiteau a four year-old colt that gives promise of considerable speed. He is of Royal George and Hambletoniaa blood. A correspondent of the Allegan Gazette says the only things plenty this year are whortle-berries and water, hardly rich enough diet to

give even a correspondent the dys J. D. Baker, living near Greenville Montealn County, lost two cows and may lose another, through some scoundrel mixing s alt and Paris

green together and leaving it in their pasture The report of the monthly meeting of the Washtenaw County Pomological Society, published in the Horticultural Department this week, was taken from the Ann Arbor Register.

The private bank of Louis Lafountain a lonroe suspended last week. The liabilitie are reported at \$30,000, mostly due to citizened that place, and the assets are—well, they are unting them up. Last week Mrs. Hendriken, of Corunna, wa attacked by a vicious hog, and not with standing the timely arrival of assistance had her shoul

der broken, arm dislocated, and suffered serious internal injuries. Armada Telegraph: Threshing ha menced, and wheat is turning out far better than farmers anticipated. Bearded wheat especially is yielding well, and there is no reason

or complaint among farmers. A firm of tax-title sharks at Lansing ecured claims against a number of naw County farmers, and brought suit to eject them from their farms. A shot-gun would be good argument to use in such a case.

Daniel Root, of Hudson, will put in about \$4,000 worth of machinery for making sugar from sorghum. Mr. Root has been experiment-ing in this direction for some years, and is confldent of making the business a success The South Bend Register tells of a party

that city selling a bag of rags to a carpet weaver, and afterwards learning that his eldest son had used that identical bag as a safe place in which to hide his watch. The watch was recovered. The FARMER extends its congratulations to Miss Carrie, daughter of Hon. George W. Phillips, who was married the past week to Mr. E. L. Torry, of Rochester, Oakland County, and wishes the young couple abundant prosperity and happiness.

We have heard of many singular reasons for committing suicide, but John Dyer, near La-peer, has found a new one. His threshing machine did not work well, so he killed him-self. The moral of this is that you should always buy the best machine The Wayne County Board of School Examin

ers meet August 25 at Wayne, September 8 a Wyandotte, September 29 at Plymouth, Octobe 13 at Belleville, October 26 and 27 at Detroit and November 10 at Dearborn, for the parp of examining candidates for teacher Battle Creek Journal: The first new when

Battle Creek Journal: The first new which are this market this season was brought in by Richard Newman, of Battle Creek township. Titus & Hicks were the purchasers, and the price paid was \$1. Mr. Titus says the wheat this year will be superior for flour, as it grinds very crisp and brittle.

Kalamazoo Telegraph: The wheat crop of Kalamazoo County exceeds the average for the ten years preceeding 1880, and is much more satisfactory than was at variaus times supposed could be possible. It looks small compared with those of the two extra heavy preceding

F.G. CHIDSEY WOOL ON COMMISSION.

Foot of Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

Carh advances made on Corsignments.

an armed the field, upon wha case of an A few d munition China. ments hav and 250,00 of tent clo value of \$ Prof. H Scotia, is ernment

swindling claims con Bouchette toms depa returns bo with the U

The St. Louis Agricultural Society has lately been organized at St. Louis, Gratiot County, with D. R. Sullivan as president, Aaron Wessels treasurer, and J. O. Hilton secretary. The association will hold its first annual fair on the grounds of the St. Louis Driving Park, Sept. Sc. 01:197201 982

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The Saginaw Courier says that the firm of McArthur Bros., of East Saginaw, purchasd of an old farmer of Northfield 100 black salur trae all rooms. walnut trees, all grown on 120 acres of ground, paying \$50 for each tree, or \$5,000 for the lot. They will scale a total of 9,000 cubic feet, and are to be shipped to Europe via Quebec.

The annual reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Southwestern Michigan is to be held at St. Joseph, August 22 to 24. The camp is to be pitched on the bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan, nearly 100 feet above the lake, and soldiers are invited to bring their blankets, appetites and reminiscences. The association petites and reminiscences. The will furnish quarters and rations.

The publishers of the Labor Advocate at The publishers of the Labor Advocate at Muskegon, have been arrested and put under bail for charging S. W. Fowler with swindling the poor. Fowler wants \$10,000 to enable him to bear up under the charge. It is singular that while men are frequently willing to swindle others they always object to having the matter published.

General.

Senator Edmunds favors a postal telegraph Chicago vessel owners have advanced grain

Wisconsin will build a \$100,000 insane asylum at Lake Geneva. The nail mills, which have been idle for

some time, have all started up again. Business failures the past week numbered 182, an increase over the previous week. Reports from the Indian Territory says the

k difficulties have been all amicably set-It is claimed for the Ohio Scott law that it has already closed out more than 1,000 sa-

During the past eight months \$5,000,000 worth of war meterial has been shipped from San Francisco to China.

The Goveanment inspector believes the re-cently failed Vermont National Bank will pay its indebtedness in full. McGeoch, the Chicago lard man, has gone with his family to a cattle ranch in Wyoming. He will grow up with the country.

The salvation army persisted in blocking up the streets in Syracuse, N. Y., and a number of the members have been arrested. The attorney general of Ohio decides that social clubs where liquors are dispensed must pay the \$200 license under the Scott

A remarkable cave has been discovered in Lookout Mountain, Tennessee. Among its wonders are a large lake and a waterfall 150

feet high. The first bale of new cotton was received at reveport, La., on Tuesday last, and sold at cents. Alabama's first new cotton sold at 13 to 13 1-4c per lb.

The receipts of the Brooklyn bridge have tropped to \$366 a day. The cost of maintain-ng it, including interest and taxes for sinking und, is \$1,394,025 a year.

Patrofeum has been discovered at Rich Hill Mo., and the people are all wild. Big price are being received for alleged oil territory by land owners in the vicinity.

Five Chinamen who stabbed a fellow countryman at Peterson, N. J., for reducing laundry rates, have been committed to State prison and had their queues cut off.

The Northern Pacific railroad will be connected about 60 miles west of Helena, M. T. August 25, but the formal opening will not take place until September 8.

Union and confederate survivors of the bat tle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., had a reunion on the battle-field last week. There was a large attendance and general good feeling.

A drover from Sarnia, opposite Port Huron, visited Toronto with a lot of cattle last week, and was drugged and robbed of \$1,000 which he had received for them. No arrests. The firm of T. Shaw & Bros., the leather men who recently failed, have commenced suits against two sheriffs in Maine for attaching their properts and damaging their

1883, and just now published, show that the empire of Japan has a population of 36, 700,100, a gain of nearly 4,000,000 in the last

senator Butler of South Carolina, in a speech, said he "would welcome 200,000 Germans to that State," and a plug operator reported him as saying 200,000 Mormons. Butler is mad, but he can't help himself er is mad, but he can't help himself.

firm of Shaw Bros., tanners of Portland, Me. Mrs. Mary Lynch, who has just died at Scranton, Pa., aged 110, was probably the oldest person in the United States, of whose age there is an exact record. She was married in

1800, and was the mother of eight children. It is expected by President Villard, of the Northern Pacific railroad, that the last spike will be driven about August 20. Wm. E. Erarts will deliver an address, and President Arthur and party are expected to be in attend-

Allen P. Morris is the first confederate soldier to draw a pension. He had both eyes shot out at the battle of Stone river, and he draws \$10 a month under a Tennessee law allegers. wing that amount to disabled ex-confeder

A large vein of rich silver ore has been struck 20 feet down while well-digging five miles northwest of Yates' Center, Kansas. Several shafts are being sunk, and claims are selling at \$500 to \$2,000 each. All the fools are not dead we

The total production of silk goods in the world is about \$350,000,000 annually. Of this China and Japan produce \$80,000,000 yearly; France, \$65,000,000; Germany, \$45,000,000; the United States, \$35,000,000, and Great Britain \$25,000,000.

A band of Apaches are again on the war-path, and are known to have murdered five Mexicans and stolen a large amount of stock. It is about time those fellows were "settled" on a reservation where they would stay, and it should not be a very large one either.

Cadet Hartigan has been bounced from West Point for hazing, and now he is whining for a reinstatement. Secretary Lincoln says he is out and will stay out, and any other who persist in keeping up this silly and barbarous practice will be summarily dismissed also.

Iowa was visited by a terrible hail storm last week, which caused great damage. The path of the storm was from two to four miles wide, and hail fell to a depth of five feet in some places, blockading trains on the Rock Island and Milwaukee railroads. The damage to crops was immense.

It is mentioned as an unprecedented event in the history of bankruptcy that in the Mc Geoch failure, with its nearly \$6,000,000 liabil-ties, the business was satisfactorily wound up within a month, and without the employment of a single lawyer. If there had been a single lawyer it would have taken two years.

Adjutant General Drum of the U. S. Army, has addressed a communication to the adju-tant generals of the various States with a view of ascertaining how long is would take to put an armed and equipped force of 200,000 men in the field, probably with the idea of ascertaining upon what the government could depend in case of an emergency.

A few days ago 500 cases of arms and ammunition were shipped from San Francisco to China. During the past month these shipments have aggregated 25,000 Springfield rifles and 250,000 cartridges, besides 500 to 800 bales of tent cloth by each steamer, making a total value of \$500,000. Cheap John is evidently getting ready for the French.

Prof. Henry Y. Hind, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, is again stirring up the Canadian Government by charging it with deliberately swindling the United States in the fishery claims coses. He charges Dr. Young and Bouchette and Johnson, of the Canadian customs department, with manufacturing trade returns both as to fisheries and reciprocity with the United States.

articles used in the manufacture of lager. A failure to comply will be followed by a visit from revenue agents. We will probably learn now, how, with half a crop of hops, the brewers furnished more beer than ever before, and had hops left over.

United States officials are investigating United States officials are investigating opium smurgling at San Francisco, and a number of parties have been brought to trial. They say that the business has been carried on extensively and systematically by collusion between a ring of snugglers and government officials, the latter receiving 30 per cent. and the former 70 per cent of the profits. No less than \$6,000,000 worth of opium has been smuggled into that port during the last ten years.

charley Ford, one of the Ford Brothers who killed Jesse James, has been arrested for being one of the parties who robbed a railway train at Blue Cut, Kansas. He asserts that he was only taking part in the robbery as a detective, and that Gov. Crittenden of Missouri, was aware of what he was doing. Also that he afterwards refunded to the owners his share of the proceeds of the robbery. Gov. Crittenden says this is not true, as he knew nothing of the Fords until after that robbery. Ford is out under \$5,000 bail.

Foreign.

The cholera is abating throughout Egypt. Reported deaths from cholera in Egypt to

The West Indies sugar crop is reported short

The London Times estimates the English wheat and barley crop as below the average. The trial of the dynamiters at Liverpool end ed in a verdict of guilty, and the conspirators have been sentenced to penal service for life. The British Government has appropriated an additional £100,000 to aid Irish emigration, or in other words, to clear the work houses of

A collision between the populace and some troops took place at a small town in Russia last week, in which one hundred people were killed, and a large number injured.

The Czar of Russia recently issued a decree granting liberty of conscience to dissenters, but it is so worded as to only affect about a million of the fourteen millions in the empire. Bismark says the Count de Paris will be the Bismark says the Count de Paris will be the successor of Gambetta as the leader of the Prench people. The Count is well known in this country, both he and his brother, the Prince de Joinville, serving on Gen. McClelan's staff during the campaign on the Peninsula. He is one of the finest military critics living, and his history of the late rebellion is an especially meritorious work—clear, concise and dispassionate. Personally he is very pop-

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a145 Copeland & Co., the suspended Boston shoe firm, have liabilities of \$2,101,800, and their assets are \$1,603,700. Of the latter over \$600, The "Mission Farm," adjoining the village of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., consisting of 180 acres, can be purchased on easy terms. There are 120 acres improved; well fenced and underdrained; good buildings; fine fruit and splendid water in abundance. Within half a mile of depot renders it very desirable for a home. Stock, fruit, garden or grain farm. While the season has been unprecedented in storms and wet weather, doing much damage to crops, everything on this farm looks fine. The crops are splendid. Corn, oats, wheat, grass, etc., were never better, and I would invite anyone who wants to buy a farm for a nice home to go and see it. It is the finest farm in Isabella County, and adjoins one of the most prosperous and flourishing villages in Michigan. Information can be obtained at the farm or of

tained at the farm or of f6-tf GEO. A. BAKER, Saginaw Mich. SPECIAL SALE OF MERINOS. Being about to lease my farm, I will sell my en-tire flock of registered American Merinos in lots to suit purchasers. The flock consists of 75 ewes from one to five years old, six stock rams and 25 lambs. Stock recorded in both Vermont and

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September 8 to 7 W. I. Chamberlain Columbus.
September 10 to 15 John Farley..... Toledo.
September 24 to 29
Alex. Heron..... Indiamapolis.
October 16 to 20... C. Dean..... Little Rock.
October 16 to 20... E.C. Bartholomew Austin.
September 10 to 14
September 10 to 14
T. E. Harrison.
Albany.
Plattamouth,
September 24 to 29 S. D. Fisher... Springfield. Tri-State Fair Association. Toledo Indiana State Ag'l Society. Indianapolis North Eastern Ind. Fair Asso'n. Materioo... Arkansas State Ag'l Society. Little Rock. Capital State Fair Association. Austin, Texas New England Ag'l Society. New Tork State Ag'l Society. Chicago Chicago Illinois State Ag'l Society. Chicago Coura State Ag'l Society. Chicago Coura State Ag'l Society. Columbia. Montana State Ag'l Society. Helena Kansas State Ag'l Society. Topeka New Tork State Ag'l Society. Omaha September 10 to 14 T. E. Harrison. Albany. Nebraska State Ag'l Society. Omaha September 10 to 15 D. H. Wheeler. Plattsmouth. Illinois State Ag'l Society. Chicago South Carolina State Ag'l Society. South Carolina State Ag'l Society. Helena September 10 to 15 De. J. R. Shaffer Fairfield. Montana State Ag'l Society. Helena September 10 to 16 Geo. Y. Johnson. Topeka September 10 to 15 Geo. Y. Johnson. Topeka September 11 to 22 H. J. Hill. Toronto. Ontario Ag'l and Arts Association. Port la Prasie. October 1 to 6. Acton Burrows. Winnapeg. St. Louis Fair Association. St. Louis, Mo. October 1 to 6. F. J. Wade. St. Louis. National Mining & Industrial Ex. Denver, Col. July 17 to September 30 S. Haskell. Denver, Soathern Exposition. Louisville, Ky. Aug 1 to Nov 10. J. M. Wright Louisville. Carbondale Fair Association. Carbondale, Ill October 9 to 12. B. F. Dawson. Angola. Carbondale. MICHICAN DISTRICT AND COUNTY FAIRS.

STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

October 9 to 13... C. C. Merritt.

September 25 to 28 James Cox.
aw September 25 to 28 Summer Howard.
October 1 to 5... B. B. Baker
October 3 to 5... S. E. Barringer.
September 25 to 28 W. J. Edwards.
September 25 to 28 W. J. Edwards.
September 25 to 28 J. D. W. Fisk.
September 25 to 28 J. D. W. Fisk.
September 25 to 28 J. D. W. Fisk.
September 19 to 21 L. H. Glover.
September 25 to 28 C. S. Hamilton.
October 9 to 12. J. H. Hicok.
y. September 18 to 21 H. E. Stewart.
October 2 to 5... J. H. Hicok.
September 26 to 28 D. P. Whitmore.
October 2 to 5... J. H. Kidd
September 25 to 28 S. B. Mann.
September 25 to 28 G. K. Estes.
October 2 to 5... T. J. Shoemaker.
September 26 to 28 G. K. Estes.
October 2 to 4... T. Minchin.
October 9 to 12. E. V. Voorhees.
October 2 to 5... Wm. Gox.
September 25 to 27 A. L. Williams.
October 9 to 12. II. Peter McIntyre.
October 9 to 12. II. Peter McIntyre.
October 9 to 12. II. B. Agard.
October 9 to 12. II. B. Agard.
October 9 to 12. II. B. Agard. Northern Michigan Ag'l Society.
Eastern Michigan Ag'l Society.
Western Michigan Ag'l Society.
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Centreville.
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COUNTY OF MICHIGAN, ss.

In the Circuit Court for said County. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day filed a petition with the clerk of said Court asking that a portion of the plat known as Garrison's suodivision of lots six, seven and eight, Military Reserve, Dearborn, Wayne County, Michigan, be vacated; the land covered by said plat being situated in the township of Dearborn, in said County, and the portion songht to be vacated being that lying west of Beeson Avenue, as shown on said plat, including the alley at rear of block nine, so much of Garrison Avenue as lies between blocks eight and nine, all of Balch Avenue, and a strip of land about seven feet wide lying along the south side of block eight. Notice is further given that said petition will be brought on for hearing before said Court on Monday, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1883, at the opening of Court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

DETROIT, August 13th, A. D. 1883.

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breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale both bulls and heifers, on reasonable terms. Cor respondence solicited. j2-6m A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Families repre-sented: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc.

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J. & E. W. HARDY, Oceola Center, [.lv-ingston Co., breeders of Registered Merine Sheep, tracing to best Vermont flocks. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. H. THOMPSON, Grand Blanc, Mictigan
Breeder of Registered Merinos of Atwood
stock, descendants of most noted families of fine
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W. & O. BABNES, Byron, Shiawase Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep at land-China Swine. A choice lot of young sto sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence sol Fresh Importation of Holsteins. RED C. WOOD, Saline Mich. Breeder of Registered Merino Sheep. Young Stock For Sale. Correspondence solicited.

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Co., breeder of Registered Merinos, bred from
he best flocks in Vermont, Also high grades.
Swes and rams for sale at fair prices.

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DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited 181-17 Shropsbire Downs.

HUBBARD, Marshall, Mich., breeder and importer of Shropshire Sheep. Imported and stock bred from imported sheep for sale. Write for prices. WESLEY J. GARLOCK, Howell. Michigan. The only flock and herd of imported Shropshire sheep and improved Chester-White hogs in Livingston Co., and the oldest established in Central Michigan. All lambs this season from the imported prize ram "Roderick Dhu," bred by T. A. Parry, Shropshire, England. Orders for young stock taken now.

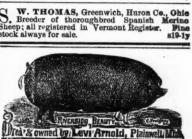
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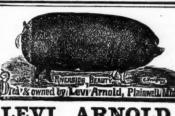
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mirer."

I WONDER WHY.

"I wonder why this world's good things Should fall in such unequal shares; Why some should taste of all the joys, And others only feel the cares? I wonder why the sunshine bright Should fall in paths some people tread While others shiv r in the shade

Of clouds that gather overhead I wonder why the trees that hang So full of luscious fruit should grow Only where some may reach and eat, While others faint and thirsty go! Why should sweet flowers bloom for som For others only thorns be found?

And some grow rich on fruitful earth. I wonder why the hearts of some O'erflow with joy and happiness,

While others go their lonely way Unblessed with aught of tenderness I wonder why the eyes of some Should ne'er be moistened with a tear, While others weep from morn till night, Their hearts so crushed with sorrow here

Ah! well; we may not know indeed The whys, the wherefores of each life But this we know-there's One who sees And watches us through joy or strife. Rach life its mission here fulfills, And only He may know the end,

And loving Him, we may be strong Though storm or sunshine He may send." MIDSUMMER.

Rain me sweet odors on the air, And wheel me up my Indian chair, And place some books not overwise Flat out before my sleepy eyes.

Who knows it not-this dead recoil Of weary fibres stretched with toil The pulse that flutters faint and low When summer's seething breezes blow

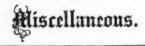
O Nature! bare thy loving breast, And give thy child one hour of rest-One little hour to lie unseen Beneath thy scarf of leafy green.

So curtained by a singing pine, Its murmuring voice shall blend with mine, Till, lost in dreams, my faltering lay In sweeter music dies away. -O. W. Holmes.

LIFE.

For life to me is as a station Wherein apart a traveller stands-One absent long from home and nation In other lands.

And I as he who stands and listens, Amid the twilight's chill and gloom, To hear, approaching in the distance, The train for home!



CHAPTER I.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

"Well, doctor, what's the verdict? Am I condemned to death, or are you going to reprieve me?" "I think I can reprieve you. But

can't promise to do more. "I never expected it. I know my state

quite as well as you-I haven't a year's life in me. Now, don't begin to talk the nsual rubbish; you ought to know me well enough by this time. Can you give me six months?" "Not in England."

"Where?"

"Somewhere in the South-say, Nice Cannes. Nice by preference." "All right; Nice by all means. When

"Early next week, if you rest the re mainder as this."

Mr. Fletcher gave a dissatisfied grunt a

he turned htmself in his bed. "Look here, Maitland," he said when

he had settled himself in a new position; "if you think at my time of life I'm going to gad about foreign countries by myself you're mistaken. You'll have to come with me." The doctor smiled; he was pleasantly

suprised to hear his patient make the suggestion, but he did not wish him to see how gratified he was. "What is to become of my practice

meanwhile?" he asked. "Oh, your practice must take care of

itself; look upon this journey as a holiday taken rather earlier than usual. See me safely to Nice, put me into the hands of a good doctor there, and then you can leave me to end my days in peace. I think you will do that for three hundred and expenses?" "I would do it for less," was Maitland's

"I don't want you to. I'm rich enough as you well know, to pay well for what people do for me. What do you suppose I want to keep my money for? I can't take it with me, can I-eh?"

"Not beyond Nice," replied the young doctor, using the freedom which his eccentric patron liked.

"Good, and I shan't want much there I can't make much of a hole in my property in six months, however hard I try; though I believe that young scamp of a nephew of mine will grudge me my daily Maitland was silent; it was not his place

to foster the breach between uncle and the patient that his days were numbered nephew, whatever his private opinion of Fred Dexter's character might be. "You have a father, haven't you?" ask-

ed the old gentleman after a pause. "Yes; he is still living."

"Then treat him better than my son treated me; it will make him happier, if it doesn't make vou.' "I wish you would let me speak to you

about your son," said Maitland. "Thank you; I'd sooner hear you or

any other subject." "I don't often trouble you with this

"No, or I should change my doctor. "You have done him injustice, at all events," said Maitland, rather warmly,

"and I think you will live to repent it." "In that case you must make me live longer than you profess to be able to do," retorted the invalid. "Don't renew the subject, please, till I ask you. Come in here as well," continued Mr. Fletcher. to-morrow, and we will make final

Maitland knew Mr. Fletcher intimately enough to know that the interview was leave you alone occasionally."

arrangements about the journey.'

over. He left the room and proceeded on his round of afternoon visits, reaching his small house about an hour before dinner.

A letter was waiting for him; it was directed in a lady's hand, and bore the postmark of Nice. He read it through twice, apparently enjoying the persual, then he lay back in his chair and thought.

"It's a stroke of good fortune, most ing girl." decidedly," he soliloquized. "Amy is at Nice, and now I shall be able to go and scious, and flattered himself he succeedsee her. That will be a pleasant surprise for her, I hope. I'm afraid she doesn't get too many of them. Luckily Mr. Fletcher will never guess the reason of my recommending Nice; after all it is just as good for him as any other place, and l may be doing him a greater service than he dreams of in taking him there, if things fall out as they should."

In the midst of his reverie the servan entered, bringing him another letter. "Please, Sir, this came this morning

but you don't seem to have seen it." Maitland opened it, not with the alacrity he had shown with the first. It ran thus

Dear Maitland:-How is the old boy This question will savor of nepotic affect ion or interested selfishness; you may take your own meaning. I ask because I am among the sharks again, and until I can pacify them with a feed on my uncle's accumulations they are insatiable. I want to know, as a matter of business, how long he is likely to linger on this earth, if he has made a will in my favor, as he knows very well I shall not be very sorry to get it proved. Why should I hesitate to own as truth that he taunts me with every time we meet? Could you lend me fifty till the time comes? Charge fifty per cent. if you like. Tell me truth about my uncle; I can bear it even if you give him five years longer. I shall bear it still better if you confine him to five months. F. DEXTER.

Yours. "Heartless brute!" thought Maitland or finishing, "though certainly he never makes a pretense of being anything else. It's fortunate for him that his uncle knows so little about him or his chances of succession would be considerably smaller."

He scribbled a note in reply to the letter simply informing Dexter of his uncle's intended journey and of his state of health. He omitted to give any opinion you for me to talk to some one else, is it. as to the probable length of his tenure of

Dr. Maitland was still a young man in his profession, though he was thirty-four that wonderful cactus at the end of the years of age. He had entered it late; his terrace; I want to talk to Miss Fletcher a prospects were fairly good, but hitherto little." his practice had been restricted-in a country town it takes time for a new man to make a position, as every family of ion. He took his Cissy's hand and march standing already posseses a medical man ed her off toward the cactus, though she and is unwilling to change. However, seemed scarcely to like leaving Miss he never did despair of getting on. He Fletcher. had every reason for wishing to do so, for he was desirous of getting married. He was not yet even engaged; he had secret reasons for not proposing at present to the girl he loved. Whether he would ever be in a position to do so was more than he could as yet foresee. Mr. Fletcher had been his patient during the last five years-in fact, ever since he began practice. This was partly because he had quarreled with all the other medical men of the town, but chiefly for a reason that he would never own. This was that Maitland had been a great friend many years before of his only son Charlie.

Charles Fletcher was of a very different stamp from his father. The latter was as you return." a rule selfish and arrogant-dilligent in business and economical in habits. He had bred his son up in his own footsteps, but had found that he could not mold his character as he wished. Charlie was inclined to extravagence, held the opinion that money was of no use unless spent thought that life should be valued for its opportunities of pleasure rather than of gain, and in countless ways ran counter to his father's life-long maxims. Quarrel followed quarrel; the fact that he loved his son so well only made the father more bitterly resent the want of affection and respect with which he was treated, till one day the crisis arrived.

Mr. Fletcher had determined that his son should marry early, hoping by this means to make him settle down. He informed him of his wishes accordingly pointing out that he intended to make his future prospects depend on the propriety of his selection. Charlie postponed the matter as long as possible until at last a confession became inevitable. He was

married already. This put a stop to all hope of reconciliation; there was a violent scene, during which the father refused to recognize the marriage, and told his son he must shift for himself. This Charlie said he was quite ready to do, and that his father need not fear any applications for assistance from him. If money made men behave like his father, the less he had of it

the better.

A year afterward Charles Fletcher died in Paris. His father refused even to make inquiry as to his wife, but was informed shortly afterward of her death also by paper sent to him from some unknown quarter. He said nothing to any of his friends, but his health gradually broke down, and from being a robust, active man he become in the course of years at invalid. A second attack of paralysis was the immediate cause of Mr. Maitland's last visit, and no one knew better than

"Ah well!" he used sometimes to say 'I don't want to live, and several people want me to die-the majority ought to have their wish."

CHAPTER II.

However, when Mr. Fletcher found himself at Nice, with its charming surroundings and delightful climate, he almost began to have regrets that he must so soon bid farewell to existence.

"I wish, Maitland, I had come here sooner," he said one day. "Why didn't you order me here long ago?"

'It wouldn't have done you any good. and I thought you preferred England!"

"So I do to live in, but this is the sort of place to die in." Maitland made no attempt to turn his

thought; his patient always resented it if he did.

"I hope you are having a pleasant time "I don't want to monopolize you you

know. "Thanks, I think I've shown you I can

"I didn't know you had friends here. Who are those people I saw you talking to this morning in the gardens?"

"The Kestertons; I only know them slightly."

"H-m!" coughed Mr. Fletcher. " should have thought you know one of them rather well. She's a pleasant-look-

Maitland tried his best to look uncor

"Oh, I know the one you mean," he said, "but she isn't one of the Kestertons; she's a Miss Fletcher." "Same name as mine? Well, Fletchers

are common enough. "Yes, but not such Fletchers as she, remarked Maitland.

The old gentleman did not reply; his thoughts had evidently wandered back to old times. Maitland was careful not to disturb him: he had noticed lately that his reveries had become more frequent, and that they seemed to soften the ascerbity of his nature.

They were seated on the terrace, where they often came to watch the passers-by it seemed to please the invalid to see the gay life of which he could no longer be a partaker.

The young doctor was still sitting silently when he was interrupted with: Bring her here; I want to speak to her. He looked up and saw the young lady of whom they had been speaking approaching them. By her side ran a little girl seven or eight years old.

"Do you wish to know her?" asked Maitland. "Yes; why should you be afraid of me

I'm not likely to be a rival." Maitland felt this was a home thrust the old man's eves were keen enough vet. He went forward to meet Miss Fletcher closely watched by his patient.

"Amy," he said, "I want to introduce you to a patient of mine. Oddly enough he has the same name as yours. You will do him and me a kindness if you will talk to him a few minutes." .

"With pleasure," replied Amy, adding in a half whisper: "So it is a kindness to "Sit down here, my dear," said the invalid, after a few minutes general talk. 'Maitland, you take little Missy to see

Maitland obeyed, glad to find that h had interested his patient in a new direct

She soon began talking about her, and found that her companion was an appreciative listener. Not only that, but he asked questions about her-a most un justifiable proceeding, of course; but he salved his conscience by arguing that nothing Cissy could say would alter his opinion of her governess, and it was very pleasant to hear her praises sounded by a disinterested observer. At the end of a quarter of an hour they

returned to the seat. Amy rose as they approached. "Maitland," said Mr. Fletcher, "I am

oing to stay-out here for another hour or o; you had better accompany this young lady home. You will find me here when

Maitland did not make any very length ened protest. "How do you like my old friend?" h

asked when they were out of hearing. "I think he is delightful," was Amy's 'What did you talk about?"

"All sorts of things. He asked me lot of questions: how old I was-that was very rude, wasn't it?-and about my father and mother, and how it was I lived

with the Kestertons." "And what did you say?" "I told him that you could tell him more about me than I could myself. Ne seemed rather surprised. I should not

wonder if you came in for a cross-examin ation this evening."

"Did he ask to come and talk to him again?"

"Yes. Why?" "I suppose because he liked your so ciety," replied Maitland, willfully misin-

terpeting her question. "Be sure you come to the terrace at the same time to-

"Yes, I will make a point of it, so you can consider yourself relieved "

"I may be relieved, but I don't intend to be dismissed again," replied Maitland with a laugh. "I suppose I have no excuse good enough for coming in?" he add ed as they reached the door of the villa hired by the Kestertons.

"I must leave you to settle that question." "I have no excuse at all, but I'm coming in all the same, if you will let me."

'It isn't my house," replied Amy. "That is a very ungracious invitation."

said Maitland as he accompanied her into the hall. When Maitland, half an hour later, re

turned to his patient, he found him talking with a man who was sitting next to him. "He is making acquaintances today," thought the young doctor. As he approached, however, he saw that the supposed stranger was Mr. Fletcher's nephew, Fred Dexter.

"Ah, Maitland!" was his greeting, I am, you see."

"Yes," put in the old gentleman, on whose nature his nephew always acted as an irritant, "'where the carcass is,' you know, Maitland." "Oh, come, uncle, you're not a carcass

yet," protested Dexter. "You might have blamed me with more reason if I'd waited till you were one before I came to see you." "He seems to be under the impression

that I shall be able to blame him after I'm dead," remarked Mr. Fletcher sarcastically to Maitland.

"Oh, come, uncle, I don't see why you should always put the worst interpretation on all I say." "It won't bear any other," pettishly re-

plied the old man. "Who told you I was here?" "Maitland. I wrote and asked him

about you."

"Do you mind letting me see that let-

Maitland here interposed and said he and excited; my head aches abominably. believed he had not kept it.

"That's a pity," said Dexter; "I should like to have shown it you that you might see what my letters about you are like." "Let us go in," said Mr. Fletcher; 'I'm getting tired. You will dine with is to-night?"

"Many thanks, uncle, but I've promised o see some people to-night." "Who?"

"They are called Kesterton." "Do you know them?" inquired Mait

and rather anxiously. "Oh yes, very well. Do you?"

"Slightly." "There is a very nice girl in the house sort of companion or governess. She's called Fletcher, same name as uncle's.

Odd coincidence, isn't it?" "Come!" said Mr. Fletcher peremptori

After dinner, instead of trying to ge his usual nap, Mr. Fletcher sat in his easy-chair, evidently in a very excited frame of mind. He seemed undecided what to do; he fidgeted about with one book and another till at last he threw them down, and called out "Maitland!"

"Yes." "Let me see the letter that precious nephew of mine wrote you. You haven't destroyed it. I could see well enough that you were only trying to screen him. He said I could have read it if it had no been torn up."

"I have it, its true," replied Maitland 'but I can't show it you without his per mission."

"He gave it." "But I told him I thought I had de

stroyed it." "Very well, if you don't show it me I shall conclude the worst; it's clear you would let me see it in a moment if it was fit to be seen. Fred had better take care; he knows that he is my heir, but he doesn't know how near he is to having his expec tations disappointed. I'm afraid he is scamp, and it will be a bad job for him if he can't conceal the fact a few months longer."

Maitland did not attempt to defend Dexer, both his conscence and inclination were against such a course. He knew that he was, in spite of his advantages a loose, untrustworthy, and selfish fellow and he had strong reasons for hoping that his succession to Mr. Fletcher's money might never become a fact.

The old man seemed inclined to talk this evening. He turned himself round to face Maitland and said: "Who is Amy Fletcher?"

"She is governess at the Kestertons. "Why? Who got her the place?" "I did," replied Maitland, looking rather

"H-m! you seem to take a considerable interest in this young lady. Has she any noney?"

"None whatever." "Then who paid for her schooling?" "Her father left enough to cover mos of the expense."

"And you supplied the rest?" Maitland's look was sufficient to con demn him. "It's a nice romantic story," continued the old man; "when do you propose to

marry her? "I don't know," replied the young doc dor; "perhaps not at all." "You mean she doesn't care for you.

"No. I don't mean that: but I am in a ery peculiar position in regard to her.' "What is the peculiarity?" "Do you ask me to tell you?"

"Yes, why not?" "I didn't like to do asking me directly. I have reason to be-

lieve that she may be an heiress." "I don't see why that should stop you. "No, perhaps not; though people would doubt my sincerity in proposing to a girl

so rich as she may become. "It is very odd that an heiress should be a governess.' "She doesn't know who she is," explain

ed Maitland. "I am the only one in the world who does know. Suppose that I ask her hand-she may accept me; afterward she discovers that she is very rich what will she think of me then? She will judge me to be the must despicable man

in the world." "Why not tell her she is an heiress, and then propose? If she loves you, the fact then." that she is rich will only add to her will-

ingness to accept you." "I cannot tell her because she may

never be so." Mr. Fletcher looked puzzled. "There s more in this than you tell me, Maitland,' he said. "You've treated me very well I've taken a liking for you, and for the girl, too, for that matter: I should like to help you if I can, and feel I have done one kindness before it is out of my power to do any. How did you come to have this

girl on your hands?" "I knew her father and mother very well. They died abroad within a few months of each other. I was only a very young man then, as you may imagine, but they left me in charge of their only daughter, then scarcely more than an infant. My mother brought her up; when she was old enough she was sent to

This simple recital interested the old more than he cared to show. He could not prevent his voice from trembling as he asked:

"Is her grandfather alive?

school, as I told you.'

"Yes," was the reply.

"Why does he not support her?" "He does not know of her existence He quarreled with his son, who went abroad and died there, telling me never to let his father know that he left a child I have kept the secret till now.'

"You may as well finish the story no you have gone so far," said the invalid, ought to let such a scapegrace to his falling back in his chair. "What was her father's name?"

"Charles Fletcher."

"She does not know it?"

"My son?" "Yes, your son." "Then Amy is my grandchild?" Maitland assented.

"No; she is not aware of the existence of any relative. Your son made me promise she should be kept in ignorance of her relationship to you. I shall never tell her."

"That will do for to-night. I am tired

I will go to bed."

Maitland came down stairs so soon as he had seen his patient attended to. He too felt excited and feverish. He determined to take a stroll in the cool evening air. His object had been accomplished; he had made known to his patient the existence of his granddaughter. Would the result answer his expectations? If so, what

would it be his duty to do? He was still revolving the matter in his mind, trying to look at it dispassionately as an outsider and failing miserably, when he heard himself accosted.

"Hello, Maitland, I thought I recogniz ed you. Gorgeous night, isn't it? Are you in a hurry?"

"I must get back soon," was the reply. "I'll walk with you if you don't mind. The truth is I've something very important to tell you. I've made a terrific dis-

"Well?" queried Maitland.

covery.

"You know that Miss Fletcher who is ompanion or something at the Kester tons? I got talking to her to-night pretty confidentially, and somehow happened to ask her the name of her father. You might have knocked me down with a feather, as they say, when she told me it was Charles Fletcher. You know who he vas, I suppose?"

"Mr. Fletcher's son." "Just so. Sweet news for me, isn't it? I've always supposed myself the only relation the old boy has, and he has told me times enough that I'm his heir. Now, if he hasn't made his will I shall be in a hole. for everything will go to this girl."

"She does not know about it, does she?" 'No, thank goodness! No one knows Amy's identity. After a little further it but ourselves." "Why have you confided in me?" asked

Maitland. "There you are, you see," exclaimed Dexter. "I hadn't decided whether to tell you or not, when suddenly you ap peared before me, and that settled it. It eemed providential."

"That's scarcely sufficient reason for our action, I'm afraid."

"No, by Jove! you're right. To tell the ruth for once, I wanted to find out if the old boy has made a will, and thought you were the one most likely to know. Then it struck me it was quite possible you might discover the secret without my help, as I know you are a friend of the Kesterons and acquainted with this girl.' "I've known it a long time.

"Have you, though? My instinct was right. Did my uncle know that Charlie eft a child?"

"No; he wished it to be kept secret." "Well," said Dexter, after a few monents' deliberation. "I'm not as safe as I hould like to be. It seems to me I've only one course open to me, which will insure verything turning out right." "What is that?"

Maitland gave a start. "Marry Amy!"

"I must marry Amy."

e repeated. "Yes. Why not? I must get engaged as soon as possible. When my uncle dies, if he has left me his property, I can break off the engagement if I want to without much difficulty; and if she gets it all for want of a will, I must press foward our narriage. You see I'm showing my confidence in you in telling you my plans beforehand, as I take it for granted you nean to let Amy know who she is after my uncle's death, unless he leaves every

thing to me by will." "You are quite right," replied Maitland stiffly. He had recovered his calm his name, and Amy never imagined that he that exposed it. I think the particulars ness now, and had need of it all to restrain the uncle was the same old gentleman "It certainly was my intention himself. to let her know. I do not promise you I made. shall not tell her at once, in order that she may have an opportunity in urging

her claim." "Oh, confound it all. Maitland, what good will that do? Let it stand as it is for a time at any rate. Give a fellow a chance. You see, as it is, I can make love to her as a man of good expectations, and she's only a poor governess; but reverse our positions, and where's my chance? No, you must let matters stand for a week or

"I won't promise anything now," re plied Maitland. "I shall see you tomorrow, and will tell you my decision

He turned away without even saying good-night. Dexter was such a mixture of apparent good-nature and selfishness he had such a way of taking him into his confidence and making him a sort of partner in his disgraceful plans, that Maitland was disgusted beyond measure. And this was the man who was his rival for Amy And his own hands were tied!

He rose early, after an almost sleepless night. He found that his patient was out of sorts, evidently the result of want of rest. He made no allusion to the events of the previous day; both of them seemed unwilling to start the subject. However. in the afternoon, Fletcher abruptly said: "Maitland, I wish you would send to my nephew's hotel. You know it, I sup

pose? "Yes. Are you going to the terrace this

afternoon?" "Yes; the same time as yesterday. I want to see Amy."

Half an hour afterward Dexter made his appearence. Mr. Fletcher asked Maitland to leave them and rejoin them on the terrace in an hour. As he went out Dexter managed to whisper-'You won't tell her?"

"No," replied Maitland firmly.

The interview between uncle and told Dexter that he was not so ignorant of this doings as he supposed, and that he

should like to know your plans. Do you ntend to marry?"

This sudden question took Dexter off his guard. Making up his mind on the spur of the moment, he answered: "Yes, sir."

"Whom?" "Well, it isn't quite settled yet between

us. I have not declared myself yet, but, Amy.

if I obtain your consent, I will do so at the earliest opportunity."

"Who is she?" "She is the governess at the Kesterons'," replied his nephew boldly. "You've never seen her I suppose, but she is a very charming girl."

"No fortune I presume?"

"I believe not." "Then you can't marry unless with my money?"

Dexter rather uneasily answered: "No. Sir."

"Very well," said his uncle. "I have no objection to your making a love match. I tell you what I will do. It would be unsatisfactory for both of you if you a rich man were to marry a pauper. If you win why I have said what I have, thinking I her consent I will give mine and make her heiress of half what I have. You will then be on equal terms, as man and wife should be."

Dexter was growing more and more uncomfortable. This was far from the state I shall have something to say to you then,' of things he wished for. "You are very thoughtful, uncle," he

"I should like to see this young lady." continued Mr. Fletcher. "I presume that by birth and education she is fitted to be your wife? You have made inquiries, I presume?

nurmured

"Well, uncle, I thought that would be rather wanting in delicacy. She is evidently a lady.

"Your sentiments do you honor, Fred. It was quite right of you not to make impertinent inquiries, especially considerng her position." Dexter felt he had done it now. It was

mpossible for him to confess that he knew

conversation they started for the terrace. where Maitland was shortly to meet them. Meanwhile the young doctor had been land." spending an unhappy hour. He was sure that Dexter would take the opportunity of telling his uncle his intention to marry Amy; the probability was greatly in favor of the old man's approval of his nephew's suit rather than of his-Maitland's. One thing he was sure of-that he must keep silent till Dexter had either won or lost and that if he won he must keep silent forever. His only hope was that Amy loved him. Yet why should she? He had always been careful to treat her as a young sister, and if occasionally he had been conscious of saying something which was not quite appropriate for a brother, she had never given him reason for believing that she had ever contemplated the possibitity of a closer relationship between them than had always existed. Yet, if he

other. Yet what could he do if she ac eented him? His mind was still full of the matter when he found himself on the terrace, near the usual seat of the invalid. Mr. Fletcher and his nephew were already there, and close by them stood Amy. She had evidently only that moment arrived. Dexter rose, and with considerable eagerness offered her his seat, and began to introduce her to his uncle.

lost her, and to such a heartless scoundrel!

"There is no necessity," interrupted

met before." Dexter looked surprised and annoyed He had made good use of his time during the morning, which he spent in the com. pany of Amy, doing all he could to compress a courtship into a couple of hours He had told her he wanted to introduce her to his uncle, but had not mentioned acquaintance she had already

At this moment Maitland came up. He took off his hat to Amy, and remained

standing near. For some time the conversation was to the last degree commonplace; not one of the men seemed inclined to be the first to of. At last Mr. Fletcher, after a painful cough, said:

"My dear, I want to speak to you seri-

to live if he says things a little bluntly.

Try and suppose that he is afraid he has not time to do otherwise." Amy looked surprised, but said nothing. "My nephew," continued Mr. Fletcher, has told me that he wishes you to be his wife. He has not, I believe, confessed as much to you, knowing that the possibility of his marrying depends on me. I have told him that, if he gains your consent, he will not marry a penniless girl, for I shall give you the same as I shall give him. So you see, you may rely entirely on your feelings in giving your answer; it will not be acase ofmarrying for money, but only

for love. What do you say?" Amy said nothing. She turned her eyes on Maitland, who persistently kept his

"This is too sudden, uncle," pleaded Dexter. "Perhaps it is," assented the old man. 'I do not ask for a decisive answer now Plead your own cause, my lad, during the

reply. Amy turned her head.

"There is no necessity to wait for week," she said; "my mind is quite made up. I can never marry Mr. Dexter." "My dear girl," persisted Mr. Fletcher, do not make up your mind so swiftly. No doubt my blunt way of putting the

agitated. Let me plead for my nephew His love for you is disinterested, he knows nephew was rather long. Mr. Fletcher you but as a charming young lady who is at present occupying a position unworthy of her. He knows nothing of you what had for some time doubted whether he ever beyond that; judge then whether you are treating him quite fairly in refusing to listen to him. It is not easy to find "I was once harsh to my son," said the young men, nowadays, who are capable old man, "and I lost him. I determined of displaying such disinterested earnestto make every allowance for you. I don't ness and devotion in seeking for a wife. ask you if you don't deserve it, but I He tells me he is even ignorant of the name of your parents-does not that show

> rupt his uncle, but in vain, however, he now managed to interpose with: "Really, uncle, you appear to imagin

Dexter had tried once or twice to inter

that-" But he was interupted in his turn by

he values you for yourself?"

"Did Mr. Dexter tell you he did not know who my father was?" she asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Fletcher, "and I applauded the delicacy of feeling he show-

"I must tell you then that he did ask me, and seemed very much surprised to hear his name. There seems to be some mystery about it, for its mertion seems to have sufficed to turn Mr. Dexter from a casual acquaintance into an ardent ad-

Dexter stood abashed; he did not at tempt to defend himself.

"So, Sir," said his uncle severely, "it seems that you do know who this young lady is. I had my suspicions, and that is should catch you in your own trap." "I thought you would be pleased if I

"Don't say another word, Sir. Leave

us now; come to my rooms this evening,

married her," pleaded Dexter.

Dexter walked away as carelessly as he could. "Come a little closer to me my dear child," said Mr. Fletcher in a tender tone. as soon as his nephew was out of sight. "I have some news for you. You must think me a very strange old man-so I am, perhaps. You think I have been very rude and unkind, but it was for your sake. No one is near us now; put your arms

round my neck and kiss me and call me grandpapa.' Amy looked at him in astonishment for a moment, and then glanced at Maitland. His look reassured her; she flung her arms round the old man's neck and kissed him.

"Grandpapa!" she exclaimed. "Is it "Yes, my darling. Ah, if I had only known it before! It's your fault, Mait-

"Are you quite sure?" he asked. "Well, no; I suppose it's chiefly mine-Do you think, Amy, you will be able to love me for the few months I have to

"Oh, don't talk of dying, grandpapa, you mustn't." "Ask Maitland."

"What must I ask him?" "If he can spare me a part of your affection for a time. Ah, I know all about it, you see; my eyes are not so dim yet but that I have seen more than either of you

imagine. Take her, Maitland." Maitland did not hessitate long, for Amy's glad look revealed to him that her grandfather had judged her truly .- All the Year Round.

A Sharp Geologist.

No! he would never let her marry that Clarence King, pretty well known in the United States as having charge of our geological surveys for some time, is having a social success in London that is quite phenomenal. While in New York he stopped at the Brevoort House, and there entertained the Duke of Newcastle three or four years ago in a way that made him welcome when he went to England. No unofficial American during this decade has been so taken up, not only by the nobility, but, what is more important, by the literary and scientific leaders of London. Mr. Fletcher, "this young lady and I have He has the entree to all sorts of places. Within two months he had dined twice with the Prince and Princess of Wales. and once at Balmoral with the Queen and Princess Beatrice. He is a brilliant talker. a scholar, and a thinker, and meets all the best minds of the day.

Do your readers remember the great diamond swindle in California? It was ave never been published. Here the are in brief: In 1869 a number of Cali fornians who had some knowledge of geology put their heads together and spent two years working up a tremendous scheme to plunder the American people. They collected uncut diamonds and rubies all over the world, paid a large sum for them, took them to a lonely spot in Calibroach the subject that each was thinking fornia-about the only spot where gems could possibly appear-and carefully salted the ground with them around the base of a great rock. Then they took a ously for a minute or two. You will exfew specimens to San Francisco with cuse an old man who has not many months them. There was great excitement. A company was organized, and the Bank of Cålifornia (Ralston) paid several hundreds of thousands of dollars in advance for stock. The Rothschilds telegraphed to Ralston from Europe to buy for them enough stock to control the diamond field The Bank of California sent out an experienced geologist to inspect the find. Janin, I believe his name was, led him to the rock and told him to "dig around there anywhere." He dug and found the diamonds and rubies, and went back and reported "a'l right." The fever was at its height. There was a great clamor for stock.

Clarence King was in San Francisco.

Satisfied that it was a fraud, he denounced it. The conspirators put detectives to watch him. He collected such indications of the spot as he could, shook off the detectives, rode all night on horseback, and, after much searching, found the spot, and in an hour had \$25,000 worth of jewels in a leather bag tied around his next week, and then Amy shall give her waist. He rode back at full gallop and called a meeting of the diamond company. They met, and when he told them it was the greatest fraud in history they howled at him incredulously. Then he drew out the bag and said: "Here are \$25,000 of your property. I dug these jewels out of the ground, where they had been buried to deceive you. Here is a diamond from matter has pained you. I can see you are Brazil. It is unmistakeable. Here is one from Australia. Here is a ruby. Now rubies cannot exist by the side of diamonds. They never are found in such contiguity. Here are others from other parts of the world. I leave them all with you. Your jewel field is an artificial one. have called on your geologist and told him that he is a ruined man. I now tell you that if you sell any stock to the people you will be mobbed. Your houses will be torn down." They were confounded. But they

verified his words, telegraphed to Rethschild "All up," arrested the conspirators and called in their stock. King saved the Bank of California from ruin. They offered to pay him for his services, but he said "Not a cent." "Yery well." said Mr. Ralston, "whenever during life you vish to draw \$50,000 from this bank your draft will be honored." He has not drawn

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THE FLAG OF THE PRESS.

It is not of silk or of bunting, This flag that all tyrants abhor It has no heraldic devices,
Of san raine, gules, azure, vert, or, Its colors are sable and argent; Its elements paper and ink, The spirits of knowledge and freedom And whatever such spirits may think

And its heraldry's simple enough; Just so many columns per page; But in them is fought without ceasin The battle that freedom must wage. The warfare of good against evil, Of weakness in suit against might, Of ignorance seeking for knowledge, Of wrong in contention with right

It flutters in senate and palace; Is found in the workingman's hand More free than the emblem of freedom It dares every wrong to withstand: It cares not for king nor for kaiser; No ukase can fold it away; When it urges the conflict of Freedom, Then kingdoms and kings pass away.

Fly over the world paper Banner, In thy sable and argent dress! For the banner of Freedom is freest, When it flies with the flag of the Press. Fly over the armies of knowledge! Go forth with the armies of right! In cottage, in palace, in senate, Ply! Banner of Freedom and Light!

—The Independent.

A Clever Dodge.

A French swindler cheated the late Duke of B- in the following "cute" manner. The late duke, as every one knew, was assionately fond of diamonds and was one of the greatest collectors in Europe. In many ways he was very eccentric, and often used to travel about from one hotel to another imcognito, and dine with the other guests at the table d'hote. One day after dinner at the Hotel de -- he noticed that the man sitting next to him wore a magnificent diamond ring, and presently he requested permis sion to examine it, which was at once gratified. The duke expressed his admiration of the stone, which he pronounced to be one of the first water. Upon this the stranger remarked:

"' Excuse me, your grace, but I happen te know who you are, and know, also, that you are one of the best judges of diamonds in the country. I am astonished at you pronouncing this a "stone" of "first water," when I know it to be only paste. A very good imitation, certainly, but still only paste.

"The duke denied that this was possi ble, and requested permission to submit the stone to a lapidary, which permission was at once granted. The lapidary pro nounced the stone genuine, and worth at least 50,000 francs. On the duke's return he informed the stranger of the result of the interview. He smiled incredulously and again repeated that both the duke and the lapidary were mistaken, and that it was a paste diamond. At this the duke became nettled and said:

"'Well, s) sure am I that it is a diamond, I will give you 50,000 francs for it. "'No replied the stranger, 'there are a few honest men remaining in the world. and I certainly will not sell you a paste diamond for a real one.' Upon which the duke, thoroughly aroused now, said: "'Well, I will give you 50,000 francs for that paste diamond

"Ah, that is quite a different story. If you choose to give me a written guarantee that you buy it, I assuring you that it is paste, then I will do it.'

"The duke agreed to this, and an agreement was drawn out and signed and the money paid over. At the same time the stranger took from his finger a ring, and, placing it in a ring box handed it to A few days after this the duke took the diamond to a jeweler to have have it reset, and after describing a very expensive setting he wanted, handed the ring to the jeweler. The man looked at it and said: 'Your grace's commands will be observed; but don't you think that the setting you described is rather too good for a paste diamond?'

"True enough, Bairon, for it was he had changed the ring by a sleight-of-hand trick, cleared 50,000 francs, and done up one of the cleverest men in Europe.

Overmatched.

It was a day when everybody was tired and anxious to sit down that a large man, carrying a grip-sack, boarded an Eastern railroad train, and, after walking through several crowded cars, finally found the one vacant seat, and seating himself, placed his bag on the cushion at his side. Just as the train was about to start, another man entered and made the same journey in search of a seat. As he stopped inquiringly before the large man, the latter said: 'This seat engaged, sir; a man just stepped out, but will return in a moment; he left his baggage here as a claim to the

"Well," said the second traveler, frankly, "I'm pretty tired, and if you don't object I'll just sit down here and hold his bag for him till he returns," and, without ceremony, this he proceeded to do. Then the large man, who was bound for Lynn, earnestly prayed within the inmost chambers of his little heart that his companion might get off at Somerville, or Chelsea, anywhere but Lynn or a station beyond. And the tired man thanked his stars for even a moment's rest, expecting every second to be dusted by the owner of the grip-sack.

The train moved out from the station. In vain did the large man try to read the stranger's ticket to see what his destination was. Somerville was reached, but the stranger sat quietly in his place, and the large man grew nervous. The train stopped at Everett, and still the stranger gazed peacefully ahead, never budging, and the large man began to perspire. Then came Chelsea, but the stranger still held fast to the bag, and never offered to stir. The agony of the reached, the large man put forth his hand world, and with the children whom God for his bag, but the stranger drew back may give her. the same with an expression of surprise, is not your baggage."

wner, blushing.

"To be sure; but I propose to see it returned to the proper person. Here, conductor, here's a man who wants to run off with this baggage that doesn't belong to him. Somebody put it in the seat to secure a place, and evidently got left at Boston, for he hasn't claimed it, and now this man wants to run away with it," and he gave the conductor a wink, and, as that official knew the stranger personally. he understood the wink, and promptly replied:

"The only thing to do is to return the bag to Boston, and store it among the unclaimed baggage.'

"But," expostulated the large man-"Hold on, there," said the conductor, showing a police badge; "none of this. What kind of a man was it who left the

And then the stranger and the conductor and one or two sympathizing passengers combined to confuse the large man, and he, hating to confess to his piggishness, and knowing not what to do, precipitately fled, amid the frowns and sighs of the observers at his wickedness. But the stranger, with a happy, contented smile, had the bag returned to Boston, where the large man had to come next day and identify it.

The moral to this tale is obvicus.-N. Y. Tribune.

Niagara Falls as it Is. down to see the falls, and found them importance even at the present day. very much as they were last year, and the year before, and the year before that, exept that every season the visitor is kept a little further away from them unless he pays an admission fee. An immense body of water rushes over the precipice every minute, -so it is stated on good authority, -and I see no reason to doubt it. There is more going over this season than usual, because the water in the river and in the lakes is higher. My early morning visit to the falls stirred up a variety of emotions, if they may be dignified by such a name. They were principally envy, surprise, disgust and admiration. The falls themselves had nothing to do with any of these feelings, but the surroundings brought them all to the front. I envied the wind and water, because they are the only things that are allowed to stir abroad here without paying tribute to the immense sharks that bask in the Niagara sun, with their tails in the railway station and their fins splashing in the river. It was a surprise that visitors should be allowed to see a clear stretch of more than 200 feet of the rapids above the falls without encountering either a ticket office or a toll-gate. Disgust was exceedingly prominent over the way every visitor to the greatest waterfall in the world is taken in and skinned. But it is impossible to go there without being filled with admiration, not necessarily for the falls, but for the masterly way in which the natives have managed to fence in every bit of natural seenery, every point from which a view is to be had, and charge the visitor well for going to it. It is impossible not to respect these people. What they do they to, but I won't." do well. When they set out to rob a man they take his last cent. They are artists and love their art. I have been mildly and delicately swindled in a great many summer resorts, but I never found anything anywhere to equal the cool rascality and copperfaced cheek of the miscreants you had a chance." who attach themselves to a visitor in the Niagara Falls station and dog his shadow as long as he is within their reach. In this list of honor allow me to include not alone the hackmen, who, poor fellows, only follow the example of their betters, but also the hotel proprietors, the trades-Lmen, and every man, woman or child who makes a liv ng out of the summer visitors. They are a set of cormorants, the whole

True Women.

lot of them .- New York Times.

At the recent opening of the bridge between New York and Brooklyn, the central point of interest to the people of both cities was the engineer, Roebling, whose health had been sacrificed, as his father's life had been, to this great triumph of mechanical skill.

The pathetic little story was known to everybody, of how, when he was no longer able to walk to the bridge, or to carry on the vast and intricate calculations neces sary to the work, his wife was said to have fitted herself for the task, and actually performed the duties of chief engineer, controlling the large corps of subordinates, and assisting her husband in every part of his great labor.

A similar instance of a woman's noble devotion to her husband's interest, is that of the wife of Gen. Charles E. Ellet, who was the engineer of the suspension bridges across the Ohio and Niagara Falls. Mrs. Ellet, at mature age, studied the higher mathematics, in order to help her husband in his work. She was, with the ability and knowledge of a skilled professional engineer, the most retiring and sensitive of women.

The wife of Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster General of England,-who, it will be remembered, is blind,-has for years borne a full share of all her husband's public labors. She is his amanuensis. adviser and confidential friend, and sits beside him at his desk or in his seat in Parliament. There is no woman more honored in England.

There are many women who wish to secure a public career for their sex, who regard a husband as an "obstacle" and children as mere "impediments" in the way of wife and mother who wishes to develop her own capabilities, and to make

herself useful to the world. But they cannot go back of nature God meant a woman to be first wife, then large man was simply frightful, but he mother, and afterwards, citizen. Such saw that he could do nothing but grin and women as these whom we have mentionbear it, and get out of the fix as best he ed, with their full, wide lives, developed could. But the stranger had by this time in affection, power and usefulness, prove fully grasped the situation, and, though that the highest career to which any thankful for his seat, determined to young girl can aspire, is not a solitary punish the unaccommodating pig for his one, but that which lies side by side with selfish deception. So, when Lynn was the man who has chosen her out of all the

American women usually do not try to saying, "I beg your parden, sir, but this share in the work or interests of their husbands. Many an educated young

"But it isn't yours," stammered the wife is giving as much time and mental labor to society, embroidery, or to spoiling china, as would enable her to help most efficiently her husband in his business, or to prepare her sons for college.

The Shark's Attendant.

In the Carribean Sea some of the fish erman use a fish-the remora-in the capture of turtles. The fish is the wellknown attendant upon the shark, having a disk-like sucker upon its head, with which it clings to large fishes. The extent to which this labor-saving arrangement is used is shown in the fact that the upper side of the fish, that in others is generally dark, is light, and the under side dark. So powerful is the sucker that fifteen or twenty pounds can be lifted by taking the fish by the tail, and by carefully playing in the water a large turtle can be caught. The fishermen take the remoras out in a tub of water in their boats, and have a leather strap attached to a long line that is fitted about the fish's tail. At the approach of a turtle the fish is tossed over, and remembering its old friend, or instinctively, it attaches itself, and so the reptile, after towing the boat, is gradually brought alongside and subdued, and the remora placed in the tub to await a second appearance. The remora attain a length of a foot and a half, and attend sharks and turtles, and have also been seen about a large porgie. Numbers of small animals are used indirectly as lures to game, showing that the economic value After breakfast one morning I strolled of animals in this respect is of no little

VARIETIES.

WHEN Mr. Topneody had finished a very good supper Tuesday evening, and his wife had joined him on the front steps in the balmy air of the gloaming, she thought he was in good umor and said:

"Topnoody, you are real nice sometimes ain't vou?"

"I'm glad to hear you say that, my dear," he answered in a softened tone, "it brings back the memory of our youth when love touched the world only with the rose tint of joyous anticipation, and life was a happy

"Well, you are nice dear, and if you'll be real sweet I'll tell you something."

"All right my dear, what is it?" Why, I want a new bonnet."

"What kind of one, my dear?" "Something pretty and stylish. I saw a love

of a little one · to-day down town for only twenty-five dollars." What?"

"No, not a 'what,' but \$25." "One of them little scoop things for twentyfive dollars? That's awful. Where's your old

"Up stairs in the rag-bag."

"Why don't you wear that?" "Because it is all out of style."

"Well; I cant afford to pay \$25 for a handful of straw and flowers."

"But I must have a bonnet, I tell vou." "Wear the old one." "I won't do it."

"I'm wearing a hat I bought last fall for only \$2, and you ought to wear a bonnet as long as I wear a hat."

"You may do as you please, Topnoody, and look like a last year's bird's nest if you want

"What do you want with one of them scoops, anyhow? I wouldn't wear one if I had a mil-

"You wouldn't wear one, wouldn't you?" "No I wouldn't."

"Well, I can tell you something I wear in this house, Topnoody, that you would wear if "What's that?"

"The breeches, Topnoody, and I want you to understand right here, for once and all, that I'm to have a new bonnet, and have it in time to wear to church next Sunday. Do you hear? And she snapped her fingers in his face.

Toppoody evidently heard, for a bonnet was ent up from the milliner's the next day .- The

UNCLE HANK ALLEN was, perhaps, the smoothest and most accomplished liar in Central New York. Why, the old man's lies were so smooth, so artistic, that, while listening to them you imagined you were listening to Elder Cleveland's Bible stories. One day we were all talking about potato-bugs in Uncle Hank's grocery, which was a sort of village farmers' club. Old Hank scratched his head thoughtfully and remarked:

"Gentlemen, you don't any of you appear to know anything about the ravenous nature of them potato-bugs. You may call me a liar, but I've had potato-bugs walk right into my kitchen and yank red-hot potaters right out of the oven. Waiting around the potater patch for the second crop!" exclaimed Old Hank, with a sneer. "Waiting? Why, confound your eyes, I was up at Townsend's store yesterday, and I saw potato-bugs up there looking over Townsend's books to see who had bought

seed potatoes for next year. I did, by gosh!" The whole grocery was still when Uncle Hank finished. You could have heard a pin drop. Finally a long, lean man from Woodman's Pond raised himself up near the door. He was evidently a new-comer and was not acquainted with Mr. Ailen. Pointing his long finger at Uncle Hank, he exclaimed:

"You are a liar!" Uncle Hank looked over his glasses at the stranger long and earnestly. Then holding out his hand he inquired with a puzzled look: "When did you get acquainted with me?"

It's a great pity," said the chorister, "that the clergy are not educated musically as a rule. We should have better music in our churches is they were. But, as a usual thing, they are densely ignorant of the art divine. I had charge of the music one year in a fashionable Brooklyn church. It was the minister's habit to send me up a list of the hymns just before each service. One morning I found that he had selected a hymn that not a single tune in the book would "fit." The service had not yet begun, and I rushed down into the doctor's study.

"'I must ask you to change one of the hymns, sir,' I said. "Ah, how is that?' he asked, looking up from his manuscript sermon in evident annoy

" There is not a single tune in our collection in the same meter as this hymn,' I returned, presenting him the book. "'Is that all sir?' he demanded, with great dignity. 'Then why, may I ask, don't you sing

Two well-dressed young men sat in a Third Avenue car on Thursday. It was one of those long, seats-amidship cars and the writer sat

mmediately behind them. "You don't call on Miss - any more," said one to the other.

46 No. 11

14 Why 971 "Oh, I don't know; we had a falling out."

"I think she's a real nice girl." " Ye-c-s."

"They always treat me nicely. I took some friends up there the other night and Miss and her father were all kindness. The old man feted us, actually feted us."

"He may have feted you," responded the other, pronouncing the French word with a long "e," "but he footed me and that's the reason I had the 'falling out.'"

Two young men in a New Street office yes terday disputed over the amount of fare charg ed for crossing the big bridge.

"One cent's the amount," said the first. "Three cents to cross the bridge," declar the second.

"I bet you fifty cents, exclaimed the first. "All right," added the second; "I'll tak

" Well "___

had been sent for.

"Well," laughed the second, "there's the ascent, the descent and the one cent-that nakes three cents, doesn't it?" The first young man skipped off as though he

Scene at a table d'hote of the 16th class where dinner is served at 6 P. M. At 6:45 guest takes his seat and asks for soup. The dregs in the tureen are given him. Arrived at the last spoonful, he strikes something hard. and discovers it to be a domino. Furious he calls the master of the establishment.

"See here," cried the exasperated man 'isn't this disgusting? I have just fished up a two and a three with my spoon?" "Well, replied the unabashed host, "I think you must be crazy. Did you expect the doublesix at this time of day?"

INCISIVE and dry, as becomes its nationality. was the rebuke of the Scotch shepherd to Lord Cockburn, of Bonaly. That nobleman was sitting on the hillside with the shepherd and observing the sheep reposing in the cold est situation, he said to him:

"John, if I were a sheep, I would lie on th other side of the hill." The shepherd answered: "Aye, my lord, but if ye had been a sheep, ye

ould hae had mair sense." Chaff.

Even the quietest woman can make a bustle when she takes a notion to.

We usually learn to wait when we have nonger anything to wait for.

The man who drinks cannot conceal it from the world. His habit is red in his nos The potato with all its eyes is the most susceptible of vegetables. It is so easily mash-

If the wages of sin is death, some old sinners we know of are a long time drawing their salary.

The average girl with a big hat loaded with flowers and feathers seems all head till you talk to her. General Washington made the Hessian fly-consequently he is responsible for this wheat shortage.

The sympathy of most people consists of mixture of good humour, curiosity, and seli importance.

The Boston Post declares that an agnostic i "a man who would hesitate about betting on straight flush." Why does a person who is out of health partly lose his sense of touch? Because he

doesn't teel well. Demides compared the Athenians to a clario-net: "Take out their tongues and they are

good for nothing." A young lady when presented with a pair of opera-glasses asked: "How in the world am I to keep them on?"

possess the finest navy in the world is ships-for we have plenty of water. "Come in out of dat hotsun, you Lafayette! De fust ting you know you'll be burnt as brack as de niggers next doah."

"How to Attain the Life Beyond," is the title of a fifty-cent book. We will tell you for a cent. Eat a cycumber.

Taciturn people always inspire respect. I is difficult to believe that one has no secret to keep but that of his own insignificance. A Western paper tells about a young man who was so ashamed of himself on a certain oc-casion that his hair turned red with mortifica-

Men are ruined in the West by lard and in the East by petroleum. The modern history of Greece will be interesting and useful to pos-

terity. A thief, caught in the act, said to Demosthe nes: "I didn't know it was yours." "No,' was the reply, "but you knew it wasn'

When an oil well "blows its head off," and throws the fluid fifty feet above the derrick, it can be said that "oil has an upward tend-

The waiter inferred that the guest had taken a little something before supper from the mere fact of his ordering "tied fraters and

chork p ps.' "My dear," said a fond wife, "when we were engaged I always slept with your last letter under my pillow." "And I," murmured her husband often went to sleep over your let-

"Bright chandelier proclaims the dawn," said Mrs. Ramsbotham, when she heard a cock crowing in the back garden as it was getting towards the small hours, after her evening party.

"What is a color guard, papa?" the good boy asked. "A parasol and a veil, my son," re-plied his worldly wise parent, and the boy sil-ently wondered what soldiers wanted with such

When Jones heard it remarked that the less a man drank in warm weather the cooler he was, he wanted to know how much drink he would have to go without in order to freeze to

was ever inserable." That man evidently don't know what it is to attempt the feat of keeping twin babies quiet while their mother goes to

Some one says "no thoroughly occupied man

They were speaking of a young lady who sings beautifully, and one of the party asked: "Is she a mezzo soprano?" "No, I guess not. I think she is a Swede." was the innocent reply of a high school girl. Aunt Esther was trying to persuade little Eddle to retire at sunset, using as an argument that the little chickens went to roost at that time. "Yes," said Eddy, "but then, Aunty, the old hens always go with them."

"Silver threads among the gold," remarked a young man, as he pulled a gray hair out of butter, at a bearding-house table. "Darling, I am growing old," said his companion as a piece of venerable cheese began to crawl off

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 16, '82. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

Gents-For the benefit of those who may be suffering from rheumatism, I make the follow ing statement in relation to your Rheumatic Syrup: I had been suffering severely for all weeks with rheumatism all through my whole body. Spent many sleepless nights, for I could not turn myself in bed, nor raise my hand to my head. My wrists were so swollen I could no bend them without causing terrible pain when I was persuaded by a friend to try your Rheumatic Syrup. Have been taking it three weeks and find myself able to be up and aroun the house, and improving so rapidly that I fee as if I could safely recommend it to all those so afflicted. Yours respectfully,

MISS A. O. HANCHETT.

*Mrs Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com pound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to the sex. Her Remedie are not only put up in liquid forms but in Pille and Lozenges, in which forms they are securely ent through the mails.

Che Household.

"LOOK BEFCRE YOU LEAP."

Some months ago a very sad story

came to my knowledge, having for its

heroine a prepossessing fair faced girl whose home was in Canada. In her quiet country home she received a handsome well dressed suitor, a stranger, who was in the vicinity on business, and who professed himself deeply in love with her. Her sister, with whom she lived, counseled caution, and finally forbade the young man's visits, but the thoughtless girl was easily persuaded into a runaway marriage. Hardly six months passed before she learned that the min she supposed her legal husband hal a wife and children in a Canadian city. The miserable scoundrel did not deny the charge, and when tearful reproaches turned to a threat of arrest for bigamy, coolly told the too confiding girl that her marriage was no marriage; the alleged ceremony having been performed by a friend of his who had for that occassion only assumed the office of a justice. There are no words at my command which can portray the shame and agony of the ruined girl, hardly more than a child, for she was not yet eighteen, and as ignorant of the world's ways and wretchedness as only an innocent country girl can be. She left her supposed husband, and with her sister's "I told you so" as a farewell blessing, came to this city, and here, in one of our hospitals, her baby was born. As soon as she was able she left the friendly shelter, taking her child, for the mother love in her heart was too strong to allow her to relinquish all claim to it as she must if she left it. Then she be gan her weary search for work. No one wanted a domestic "with a baby crying round," and all she could find to do was washing and scrubbing. She settled in a bare attic, given her by a woman almost as destitute as she,-for the poor are kinder to the poor than the rich; they know what poverty means. There was no bed, only a blanket and a bit of old carpet, no furniture except a dilapidated stove in with as little heat as there was sympathy in the hearts of the donors. Days when she had work she left her babe with an few pennies she could spare from her crept under these scanty coverings to looking from a hopeless present to a still more hopeless future; and brought to this her housekeeping. by the lust of a man to whom she gave a devoted affection and whom she owned. with tears, she still loved? And not brought all this upon her sat in a luxurious home, with his children climbing upon Mark Twain remarks that all we need to his knee, while this other child of his was starving in a garret! Ah well, it is a pitiful tale, and told without the slightest exaggeration; in-

deed the bare facts are sad enough to a paper is taken up in which some such which the world never hears, and where parts of the country,) and even one domestic bliss. Or the husband takes a every available bit of property, leaving theirs. stage would move us to tears. It is life tent with tacit approbation. or death to the unhappy girl. And as in spite of the warnings of the press against oap peddlers and lightning rod agents, farmers are continually being "taken in" and swindled, so the girls fail to find anything of personal application in these ofttold tales, and go on marrying at the end duty. of a short acquaintance and repenting all the rest of their lives.

man of whose antecedents she knows to respectable and responsible parties, ferred to have reasons for his reluctance. cases, on the strength of a good appear- fault with him, although he will likely ance, for which his tailor is principally make less display of feeling. responsible. Girls hold themselves far too cheaply when they accept and say reither can woman comprehend men. and

a legal, let alone a moral right, to call quiry, a rogue will be indignant and insulted that "his honor" and "his word" are questioned. It is a good test, but only

indubitable proof should be relied upon. Many a silly girl has "mittened" a steady, honest reliable young farmer for the sake of some fellow with more "style," who could pay her compliments, and make a better appearance socially. She forgot to enquire whether the money he spent so freely for ice-cream and carriage rides would hold out for housekeeping purposes, but blinded by a pleased vanity and wished to be envied by other girls, married, only to see her old lover pros-

perous and respected while her "stylish" husband hunted the village saloon, if he did not abandon her altogether. Mind this, girls: The young farmers may not be such dashing gallants, nor be as much at ease in company, but they don't owe the tailors for the suits they wear, nor make "the grand spread" on borrowed capital. The young man you have known from childhood, whose character you have had an opportunity of knowing, whose possessions, though modest, are honestly his, is the safest husband. It is a dangerous thing to marry a man who comes as the flotsam and jetsom of life, tossed here and there by circumstances, who is here to-day and may be gone to-morrow. Teach this 'floating population" that a pleasing address is not a passport to your favor, but if you must marry a wandering Adonis, make him produce his credentials least the story told in my first paragraph comes to be told of you.

BEATRIX.

WHICH? SALLIE OR JOHN.

If "A. L. L." gave complaining wives agood going over, then she got a scorcher from Beatrix. But yet, A. L. L. posseses her soul in patience, neither worried, ex cited or discomfitted by the terrible

onslaught. It seems to me that Beatrix has found a 'mares nest," and overjoyed at the discovery, has undertaken with generous which Poor Commission coals burned zeal to help others to locate the find. Beatrix earnestly espouses the cause of Sallie, but does not attempt to deny the fact of her being a very complaining old woman, who took care of it for the sort of woman, but charges that she is not entirely to blame for it, that false teaching wages; and at night she claimed it, and for which she is not responsible is the cause in part, and then poor John gets a shiver till day dawned, with no light but flaying for not forever laughing at mis the faint ray from the street lamp on the takes and mishaps, and curing burnt fingcorner. Can one call up a sadder picture ers with a kiss; yet she acknowledges that than this girl-mother, in abject poverty, a failure to do so puts the little lady on her mettle, and produces improvement in

I especially spoke of the false system of education as producing the morbid condition of Sallie's mind, but I aver that a three hundred miles away he who had girl of common sense should be able to the care and labor as the bulbs, hardy or see, despite false education, the necessity of exerting herself in the battle of life, when she becomes the wife of a poor man, and that she should be blamed for indulging in morbid retrospections, gloomy laziness or foolish contempt of fair and perfect blossoms well surroundmove the heart to deep and abiding pity. by becoming the wife of such a man. Let some sort since the earliest spring, and And the story is but one of many. Hardly every individual, man or woman, be held winter, too, with callas and several more to a strict account for their own short- yet to take their turn in display. tragedy is not told, and there are scores comings, fair allowance being made for education and surrounding influences. arnestly I fear the sympathetic reader burnt fingers of his wife? If John was woman, armed with documents proving a not brought up so, how should he know prior right, can sadly interfere with it was the proper thing to do? No. no. Beatrix, the John's of this world are no journey and forgets to return; perhaps as to be saddled with the full burden of their has been done several times in this State own want of demonstrative appreciation, within a year, first selling or mortgaging without showing that the fault is not all

the wife utterly penniless. We read Alady on reading A. L. L.'s article exthese stories in the papers, as we read claimed: "That's exactly as I was when other new items, exclaim at the folly of first married, angry and unhappy if every the girls and the heartlessness of the effort of mine missed praise from my men. and look for more interesting read- husband, but I have learned he has dutie ing. Yet in every such story there is all that must be fulfilled as well as I, and the shame, the anguish, the misery of a while we mutually counsel and commend tragedy which in a novel or upon the each other, I can do work happily, con-

Is the wife always generous in her meed of praise for efforts made by her husband for her happiness or comfort? Too many Sallie's are exacting to foolishness of their vested rights, and never give a thought to their own omissions of

John may come in with a bruised finger: Sallie is busy and may be cross It is not well to have too much credulity. Does she fly to kiss the digit and coo en-We laugh at "Moses and his gross of dearing sympathetic words while she green spectacles," but "Moses" was not | binds up the wound? Or does she scowl half as "green" as a girl who marries a tell him he was careless and he know where the rags and plaster are, and can nothing. There is no man who is of any fix it up without bothering her? I wonder standing in any circle who cannot refer if Sallie never reproaches John with not fixing things up as pa did, or if she never and establish his own respectability and forgets, as well as John to practice some responsibility. If he cannot or will not of the sweet pleasing ways of "courting" do this, common sense ought to teach us days. The trouble is, that customs and to give him a severe letting alone. No habits perpetuate themselves, and until man has any business to admit a stranger, pa's and ma's make an effort to treat each or allow him to introduce himself, to his other more courteously and affectionately, family circle as a suitor, or even as a the John's and Sallie's may both plead prospective suitor, without finding out ignorance of what they ought to do by comething more about him than his own each other in this respect. But, nonsense mere "say so;" he might as well open apart, women, as a class, are as culpable the door of the sheep-fold and say to the as men in withholding the-appreciative wolf "help yourself." A man who does word and forgetting or neglecting the not accede to the reasonableness of a re- little courtesies and amenities that make quest to present his credentials, and life so happy and bright. Men like depromptly produce them, may be safely in- monstrative appreciation as well as women-if they do not exact it-and may In good society in cities it is expected that look a little foolish when it is proffered, a young man seeking acquaintance will not being in the habit of receiving such present "reference;" he would not dare goods; but the sterner sex are quite as laim recognition without doing so; but fond of caressing endearments as the he can manage an entrance into village weaker sex; a husband is just as likely to and country society, in a majority of be heart-broken that his wife can find

If men can not comprehend woman "thank you" to a man without requiring each will make a very curious and inter-

more than his bare assertion that he has esting study for the other, as man and wife; if each will unsalfishly perform them wife. An honest man will court in their own well understood parts in life, and charitably believe in the good intentions of the other, taking counsel together in case of diverse views and keeping in mind their own infirmities remem-

ber to "pear and forbear." One point of Beatrix's letter merits earnest consideration; that is the division of the profits of their mutual labor. She is in fact and deed a member of the firm, even if she modestly remains a "silent partner," and is entitled to an equitable share of the profits, to be spent as she lists, with no more question of control than the husband will brook from her.

It is handed down from the past, like many other fallacies, that the husband earns all the money, because he does all the marketing and receives the cash: but let the seller of the cheese from a factory conducted on a joint stock plan, adopt this view, and I fear it would fail to satisfy other owners, even if he promised to provide for their wants and give them a little money when they needed it.

The object of my first article was to consider some useless complaints and point a way for overcoming them .- not to introduce the subject of marital duties or shortcomings,-and the one phase of women's complaints of the drudgery of farm life, and contempt of its every day monotony, was chosen. But the strong logic of events has caused a drifting, and it lies stranded here. GREENFIELD, Aug. 6, '83.

A FLORAL LETTER.

A Question Answered-The Farfugium-Lilies-Pansies,

The Farfugium grande requires shade and moisture, with plenty of room for roots or bulbs, for it has a bulbus root, and should be planted in rich vegetable compost. The roots are often injured by dividing them carelessly; they should be allowed to grow undisturbed until the plant is larger than desirable and it is necessary to repot; then there will be found small bulbs connected with the main root which can be taken away carefully without injuring the plant. When the requirements of the Farfugium are once understood it is very easily managed, and although not a flowering plant it is very desirable because of its continuous growth and beauty. I once saw some specimens which were immense, growing next the rim of the marble basin of a small fountain in a city greenhouse. They seemed very much at home there, but still will accommodate themselves to almost any situation if not too warm and dry. The formation of the roots of the Oxalis rosea are similar to those of Farfugium.

There are few classes of plants I think which give greater satisfaction for so litotherwise; which leads me to refer to our lovely white lilies just out of bloom in the garden. They are very pure and sweet, deliciously fragrant, and so numerous; I counted one morning thirty-four the work she has consented to perform, ed with buds; but we have had lilies of

"I do not think the Pansy can be correctly classed with perennials, and is not the injured one drops out of sight and The "party of the other part" was not by all I think, but considered biomnial, mind as completely as if death had merci- introduced for discussion; but Beatrix which is certainly the bounds of its exfully taken her. A good looking stranger presents him and pleads his cause so istence. I have plants of last season's or where he hails from, aside from the is drowned in tears for his sorrows. But this will surely be their last season. I account he chooses to give of himself. No is he such a terrible fellow? Perhaps he raise them in a bed at the north end of one questions his right to marry the never was the "careless, indifferent hus- the house, and seedlings self-sown I set in prettiest, the smartest or the wealthiest band," so eloquently painted, but for arguant another bed; but this spring's plants are girl of the locality. It may chance that ment sake, allow it. Is not he, too, the from purchased seed set in the first he has as many wives as Bluebeard, (in-victim of a false education? Did his named plat. I cover the bed with boards deed it was not long ago a man was ar- father set the example of always praising with spaces for air, after freezing berested for having nine wives in different even badly cooked dinners and kiss the gins in the fall, raised about a foot from the surface, and so have a good show in early spring. I think they deteriorate in size and color to sow seed from the same plants and in the same place year after year. New seed, with very rich soil, shade and moisture for them, and they have their full requirements. Adonis calls for shade too, without grumbling for any extras. AARON'S WIFE. FENTON, Aug. 8, '88.

A NEW CONTRIBUTOR SPRAKS.

After reading Beatrix's defence of discontented wives in the last issue of the FARMER. I could wait no longer. I would not have the Household think I am a discontented wife, yet blue days will come once in a while, (I think they do to most women.) When tired and almost discouraged, work will seem a mountain which at other times we do with pleasure. Then how cheer ng would be a word of praise and encouragement, which aloving husband might so easily bestow! There is a stray bit in my scrap book, called a Sermon in Rhyme," and there is much truth contained in the lines:

"If yon have a friend worth loving, Love him, yes, and let him know That you love him, e're life's evening Tinge his brow, with sunset glow— Why should good words no'er be said.
Of a friend till he is dead?

If your work is made more easy By a friendly helping hand Sayso. Sueak out, brave and truly, E'er the darkness veil the land. Should a brother workman dear Falter for a word of cheer?"

Oh, if only we would each, wives as well as husbands, always speak the loving pleasant words-remembering:

"Soon the parting time will come Day by day it nears— Oh! improve them as they fly These happy golden years."

Then how different it would be! Many of the places which are now disturbed by cross looks and spiteful words, would be happy homes, where love and joy would reign supreme. FARMER'S WIFE. NORTH ADAMS, Aug. 8, '83.

"Messrs. F. W. Kinsman and Co.: Gents,-I have sold your Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam over my counter for aine years; and I must say, that during an experience of twenty-six years in the retail drug business, I have never sold anything for coughs, colds, etc., that has given such universal satisfaction as your Adamson's Botanic Balsam. I recommend

it above all others. Yours truly, S. CHICHESTER. 357 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y."

Their History and the Methods Pursued by Their Breeders in the Past and at Present

[From our Paris Correspondent.]

PARIS, July 28, 1883. The supply of Percherons is falling short, and the government is anxiously studying how to remedy the evil. Two measures are under consideration; to prohibit altogether the exportation of the horses, and to augment the number of state breeding studs.

La Perche, from which the name of the race of horses in question takes its name, was an ancient region of France, and with Beauce, may, for general purposes, be included in Normandy. It is a country full of beautiful valleys, fertile, well-watered, containing fresh pasturages of excellent quality. The soil is argilaceous, but not imperious; at the same time the water does not pass off rapidly. Thus i is favorable for herbages, including among others, peas, vetches, and sainfoin, and in some instances lucerne. The country too is well wooded, thus affording shelter and shade for the animals.

There is no proof that the Percheron horse is of Arab origin; from time immemorial, from paintings and tapestry work, he appears to have been a good general animal, of which a select number was kept for draught. Till last century the breeding and rearing of these horses was a monopoly in the hands of the rich land owners and monasteries. The young Percheron in those days remained in the country till the age of four years, and was purchased on the farms in Perche and Beauce, as also in the fairs of Eure-et-Loir. Here the dealers from Paris came to make their choice for posting and carriage horses; the army buyers, too, competed for the wants of the cavalry, and above all of the artillery.

The present practice is more varied some sell the foals at the moment of weaning; others buy them at the age of six months and sell them when 30 months old: while again in the Beauce, the animal bought when two and a half years old, is trained to light work, and sold when aged five years, at good profit; their work and manure paying for their keep. Strabo relates that the Satrap of Ar-

menia sent every year to the King of Persia twenty thousand young horses for the fete of Mithra. The supply of Percher ons is not equal to this, but the demand is endeavored to be met by spurious animals sent from the neighboring departments, especially from Bretagne, Anjou, Maine, &c. The foals are left to suckle their mothers pending five, six or seven months: those that are not weaned till eleven months are not ranked as good as the ethers. The foal begins to follow its mother from the ninth day, and when aged about two months, commences to take solid food; weaned ordinarily at six months, the foals are allowed to live together till the age of three years, when they commence to feel their sex. Shoeing is undertaken at this age; the fore feet are shod first, and six months later the hind feet. In Le Perche the farmers seek the mares

best suited for their purposes, and what mostly contributes to give fixity and homogeneity to the race is the exigencies of Paris, which require animals strong and full-bodied. Hence, there is a uniformity of aim in selecting mares; the same observation applies to stallions, which chiefly come from the Beauce, though they may have left Le Perche when very young. Although in the latter country there are mares of all sizes and corpulence, there is a family likeness among them all, due to climate and local causes. Farmers have land of various qualities, and place thereon foals of different varieties; food becomes thus adapted to special types.

The great point with the breeder is to have a good mare; the stallion is only a secondary consideration; with a good mare you will have good fillies. If you want buss and cavalry horses, reject all Arab and English blood. There are two classes of Percherons, the large and the small, the former being frequently confounded with the Boulonais foals. Whether light or heavy, the Percheron is required for the rapid transport of vehicles and goods, and ought to unite all the elements of zootechnic beauty in bone and muscle. The eyes ought to be large, the head small and tapering towards the nose and mouth; skin fine; no coarse hair; head elegantly placed, and the shoulders well detached from the withers. The body of the mare, always longer than that of the horse, must not be too long; back straight and horizontal with croup; trunk of tail thin, and springing well from the height of croup; reject the mare where the tail springs too low; a broad croup indicates good action in hind legs, as a wide chest presumes the same in the fore legs. The legs ought to be straight, large, and possessing little hair; tufts of hair and thick skin indicate liability to illness. A skin fine to touch and sight. ought to characterize the whole body.

Grev colored animals are not to be reiected: remember the first stallions brought from the east were greys; avoid animals with hard tumors on the articulations, legs, &c.; the feet should not be too small or too large. The choice of the stallion is less important than that of the frequently made when the cause of mare; let him be exempt from the foregoing blemishes; have no foreign blood; possess points in common with the mare, save, not too have a long back and not to

The stable ought to be well aired by ventilating chimneys, and light freely admitted. In the fields the colts ought to been more effective. In answer to your be sheltered. In Hungary such is effectually secured by three walls thus X. Feed well, without producing fatness; a mare ought ever to be in good condition; in winter good hay, if artificial and meadow. mix them; clover, sainfoin, a little oats and a little bran; carrots and parsnips are excellent, indeed foals have been reared on carrots alone. Water breeding mares twice a day; if from a well, allow the water to acquire the temperature of the surrounding air, or employ a handful of bran. A little salt is good.

The mare ought only to be covered when in a good state of health; if too fat such may interfere with fecundation. Best time for covering is when the mare of last week, and ordered through one of

has well recovered from foaling; once covered is enough, or if a second, three days later; let there be no throwing of cold water on the back of the mare, or rubbing the back with a stick; if the gential organs be in condition, fecundation will ensue. If well cared for, the mare can breed every year. When two and a rake the day previous to the appearance of the trouble. She raised a colt last year, half years old, when the first milk teeth commence to fall, colts can be set to light work, avoiding as much as possible that of a pulling or violent nature; in fact the first efforts ought to be exercise, not labor. In conclusion, to have pure Percherons, purchase them on the spot from the

College Notes.

We have received the College Speculum, of August 1st, the quarterly issued at the Agricultural College. It contains a great deal of interesting matter, and we "appropriate" some of it for the benefit of the readers of the FARMER:

The class of '84 voted at a recent meeting to hold their next class-day exercises at Detroit, during the week of the State Fair.

August 14th is announced for Commencement. The graduating class will number 29—quite respectable in numbers, and, what is better, also in character.

"The Hon. John Story, of South Rockwood, Mich., recently purchased a Shorthorn calf of the College," says the Speculum, but this is not what the boys call a "true story," as it was the Hon. John Strong who was the purchaser

Adams Bagley, '6i, is farming at Big Beaver. He has three boys big enough to milk, and a girl that will graduate in the Birmingham school in one year.—Speculum. Will the editor of the Speculum tell us how big boys have to be before they can milk?

The contract for building the boiler-house has been let for \$4,925. The building is to be 37 by 100 feet, and the chimney 65 feet high. The bricks for this building and the house for the Professor of Horticulture are being manufactured on the grounds. The clay is taken from the knoll just north of the observatory, and is of excellent quality.

The wheat on the farm is somewhat rusted; otherwise it looks well. The Clawson and Egyptian varieties seem to be least affected. The oats and grasses are all looking very well. The experimential plots have been damaged by the heavy rains, but have sufficiently matured to determine their value. The oat grass and English blue grass seem to promise especially

Extensive preparations are being made this Extensive preparations are being hade times summer to secure the College buildings against damage by fire. A Worthington pump will be put in the boiler-house having a capacity of one million gallons per day. The water is to be drawn from the river and forced into a 300 bbl. tank in Williams Hall, at an elevation of the contract of t 30 feet. From the tank water will be drawn to so rect. From the tank water will be drawn to extinguish fire, sprinkle lawns, supply the fountain, and to be used for general purposes about the buildings. There are to be seven hydrants so placed that water from two can be turned on each of the main buildings. There will also be hose attachments in each ward.

THE farm advertised by Mr. Geo. A. Baker in another column, consists of 120 acres of excellent land that has produced well in either wet or dry seasons. It is only ten minutes ride from the railway depot at Mount Pleasant. Mr. Baker's only reason for selling is that he has a large farm near Ojata, Dakota, that requires his personal attention. It will be sold at a bargain.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup. Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipa

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood, build them up, increase their appetite, and rejuvenate their whole system. No other preparation so well meets this want. It touches the exact spot. Its record of forty years is one of constant triumph over disease.

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Maey," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farker. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what freatment, if any, has been resorted ong standing, together with color and age of ani-mal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted b. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Probably Stifle Lameness.

WASHTENAW Co., July 24, '83, Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—I have a dark bay mare three years old, that I found lame three weeks ago to-morrow; was an right truned to pasture the day before. Symp-toms, walks slow and with difficulty, would not lift the right hind leg clear from the ground but would drag the too in stopping, would stand on the foot all right in standing. Stifle would slip, could push it into place and then she would take a few steps naturally, and then the stifle would slip and the toe would drag again. Put her into the stable next day the stifle was swollen, rubbed on a lini ment that has blistered. For the last five days I thought her all right. Yesterday morning I rubbed the blistered part with lard and at night she dragged her toe again. Have kept her in the box stall loose. She is in good fair condition, bowels free. Can she be cured permanently if so herrs Whet award its bowels free. Can she be cured perm nently? If so, how? What caused it? Yours, SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- Without seeing your anima it is impossible for us to diagnose the disease. You are probably right in locating the stifle as the seat of trouble. The slipping of the patella or stifle bone to which you alude does not constitute laxation or dislocation of that bone; a mistake trouble is in the remote parts. In this case it is certainly not below the stifle joint, but may be in the hip. When the injury was first noticed the application of a blister is questionable. The application of Evinco Liniment, or fomentation of the part with hot water, would have questions: First, "can she be cured permanently." To this question we are compelled to answer, we do not know. Second, "what caused it," to this we must give a like answer. We could give a better opinion if we had an opportunity of seeing the animal; under the circumstances we would advise you to have the advice of a competent Veterinary Surgeon, who can have the advantage of a personal

examination of your mare. Paralysis of the Tail.

CENTERVILLE, Mich., August 1, '83. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR .- I am in receipt of your favor our druggists here two bottles of your liniment. What I most want is to know what to do for a very good mare that I seems to have lost all use of her tail which hangs perfectly limp; I also find that she has no control of her urine or dung. She appears to be as lively and dung. She appears to be as lively and bright as ever. She worked on the hay and has been bred to horse this season Never having heard of a similar case You will oblige by telling me what I can

Answer .- The trouble with your mare is paralysis of the tail, involving the bladder and rectum: the cause of which we have no means of determining. It is probably caused by an injury, or it may be caused by worms, tumors, etc., which prevent the flow of power from the brain to the organs of motion to the parts involved. Treatment: give internally nux vomica, pulv., Jamaica ginger root pulv., of each one ounce; mix and divide into twenty powders, give one three times a day; or give cantharides, pulv., one drachm, Jamaica ginger root, pulv., one ounce, mix and divide into twelve pow ders, give one night and morning. Apply to the spine from the loins to the root of the tail, Evinco Liniment, in the absence of which, mustard ground and mixed with water is a very good application. Either must be well rubbed on each application two or three times a day. Good hay and oats should be given, but no corn or corn meal.

Bursæ, Known as Bog or Blood Spavin.

CENTERVILLE, Mich., Aug. 10, '83.

eterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. We have a one-year-old filley that by running when first turned out in the spring sprained her near hind leg, from which came a bunch or puff on the inside, rather on front—in other words, where a blood or bog spavin, or thoroughpin would make its appearance, al hough it does not extend through under the hock to outside. She has not been lame at any Please inform me what to apply to same, and oblige.

Answer .- The swelling on the hock of your colt is technically termed a bursal or mucus sack, known to horsemen as a blood or bog spavin. If not hereditary, it may be removed by the application of Evinco Liniment, applied with hand friction once a day, or by cold water compresses properly adjusted and kept up for six weeks or two months. This application requires the assistance of a surgeon to give the necessary instruction in applying them upon the living animal, or truss made for the purpose may be applied by any one. Its cost is \$8 to \$10.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 14, 1883. Flour. Receipts for the week, 2.087 bbls.agains ,868 bbls. last week, and the shipments were 2,562 bbla. There is little doing in flour beyond supply ing the local demand, and the trade is quiet and rather sluggish. The demand, however, is about up to the usual average at this season. Quotation

Wheat.-The market showed considerable

strength the past week, but opened yesterday with a "bearish" feeling among dealers, which was further increased by rumors of financial disasters geterinary gepartment and an incipient panic in the New York stock market. Under the circumstances the slight decline is not to be wondered at. Closing quotations cline is not to be wondered at. Closing quotations here were as follows: No. 1 white, \$109%; No. 2 do, \$1 03; No. 3 do, 86c; No. 2 red, \$1 11; rejected 7016c. In futures quotations on the various deals vere as follows: September \$1 10; October \$1 11% Corn .- Nothing doing. No. 2 is being offered at 541/2c per bu, and August delivery at 551/2c. Stocks held here amount to 26,700 bu, last year at

same date 34,455. Oats .- New are beginning to arrive, and yester day new No. 2 sold at 831/4c. For September de livery they were offered at 32½c. Old No. 2 mixed sold at 321/2c, and for September delivery No. were offered at 29%c, at which figures some sal were made.

Feed .- There is little or none to be had, and prices are unsettled. Coarse feed is nominal at \$13@13 50; fine middlings, \$16@17. Oatmeal.-Steady; fine Ohio steel cut, \$7 25@

50; other stock, \$5 75@6 25. Butter.-While there is little stock moving there is a firmer tone to the market, and good to choice lots are quick at 17@18c \$ 7b, or even fraction more where quality is all right. Cream. ery is held at 24c P b. Poor stock is neglected and difficult to dispose of.

Cheese.-The market is a shade lower, and 11 is now the best price obtainable for best makes of ull cream State, 10@101/2c the quotations on mo of the stock offered.

Eggs.-Fresh are steady at 17@171/2c. Beeswax .- Scarce and very firm; quotation are 30c per lb.

Beans.-Market lifeless. Picked, \$2 03@ 2 10. Unpicked are nominal at \$1 50. Dried Apples.—Quiet at 8@81/2c 7 1b; evapor ated fruit, 14c. Hay .- Receivers report a fair inquiry at about

\$12 for choice pressed hay; on track it would not ommand over \$10 50@11. Honey.—Very quiet. Fine white comb is quoted at 15@16c; strained, 121/2c. Hops.-Nothing doing. Not over 30@35c ₽ 1

ould be obtained for good stock. Onions.-Market quiet at \$2 50@2 75 per bbl. Raspberries.-Black selling at \$14 per stand upply very light. Melons.-There is a liberal supply, and water

nelons are selling at \$18(2.) per 100; nutmegs are slow at \$8@12 00 per 100. Peaches.-Market quiet, Hale's Early ar quoted at \$1 25 per third bushel box. There is a fair supply of stock.

Pears .- Receipts are of good proportions, and the market is active at \$2 50@3 50 per bushed

Potatoes .- Stocks are not large, but the man ket has been quite well supplied at \$1 60@1 65 Poultry .- Live fowls 10@11c per pound; sprin chickens, 40@60c per pair.

Vegetables,-Cabbages are selling at about \$1 50@1 75 per bbl. With tomatoes the market i vell supplied at the rate of \$2@2 50 per bushel. Whortleberries .- Receipts are free and the market well stocked at about \$3 50 per bu for desirable berries, and \$3 for soft.

Provisions .- Barreled pork is dull, weak an lower. Lard has also declined. Smoked meats active and steady. Dried beef very firm, Mess beef and tallow steady and unchanged. The Chi cago pork market is weak, lower and unsettled

AIGH AMINOS CONGRES GOVERNMENT	Secon	J COLO L	VALU	444	BMAN
narket are as follows:					
Mess	\$14	50	@\$	15	00
family do					
Clear do	. 18	50	0	19	00
ard in tierces, per D			100		9
ard in kegs, per b		91	0		9%
Iams, per ib			@		131/4
shoulders, per ib		9	@		91/4
choice bacon, per b			@		1216
Extra Mess beef, per bbl		25	0	12	50
Callow, per Ib		61/	@		
oried beef, per b		17	0		1716

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales a he Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday.—24 loads: seven at \$10; five at \$9; three at \$8; two at \$12, \$11, \$8 50 and \$7; one at \$12 510 and \$8; two at \$11; one at \$12, \$10 50 and \$7; one at \$12 50 and \$8; two at \$11; one at \$12, \$10 50 and \$9 50.

Wednesday.—24 loads: eight at \$10; five at \$9 and \$8; one at \$11, \$0 50, \$8 50, \$7 50, \$7 and \$5.

Thursday.—20 loads: six at \$9; four at \$8; three following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Thursday.—20 loads: six at \$9; four at \$8; three at \$11; two at \$10 and \$8 25; one at \$10 50, \$9 50 and \$8 50. ind \$8 50.
Friday.—19 loads: five at \$10; four at \$9 50; two
at \$9 and \$8 50; one at \$11, \$10 50, \$10 25, \$9 25, \$7 and \$6.
Saturday.—20 loads: seven at \$8; three at \$10; two at \$10 50 and \$9; one at \$14, \$11, \$9 50, \$9 25, \$8 50 and \$7.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, August 11, 1883.

The following were the r	eceipts a	it these	yards.
	Cattle.		Hogs.
	No.	No.	No.
Chelsea	. 22		
Charlotte	. 20		
Colon	. 23		
Dexter	. 40	***	
Doct Saginary	. 14	25	6
East Saginaw	. 16		
FOWIETVIIIE	96		
Grand Blanc	21		
Grand Ledge	. 68		49
Jones	. 29		49
Langing	. 20		
Lansing		154	
Leslie	. 14	59	
Metamora	19		
Portland	14	54	249
Plymouth	. 29		
Webberville	. 29	13	20
William A.	. 23		
Williamston	41	25	14
Total	. 379	330	338
201		500	000
CATTL	E.		

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 379 head, against 130 last week. The run of western cattle was heavy and taken to gether was more than was needed. The market opened up on Friday with a fair demand at last week's prices, the principal part of the offerings being westerns. Later the Michigan cattle began to arrive and prices weakened. Saturday the market was dull and weak, business being done at decline of 15@25 cents per hundred from the opening rates. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Wreford & Beck sold Reid 25 mixed westem a 842 lbs at \$4 25, and 25 to John Robinson av 85 lbs at \$4.

Wreford & Beck sold McIntire 21 mixed west erns av 928 lbs at \$4 20, and 24 to Reid av 873 lb at \$4 60. -Sly sold McGee 4 thin butchers' cows av 890 lbs

sty sold metee 4 thin butchers' cows av 890 lbs at \$4.

Farnam sold Kraft 5 fair butchers' steers av 840 lbs at \$4.70.

Sweet sold Drake 8 stockers av 635 lbs at \$3.37%.

Dunning sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 22 head of coarse butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$3.25.

Beach sold Kammon a mixed lot of 20 head of thin butchers' stock av 839 lbs at \$3.90.

Sweet sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 15 head of coarse butchers' stock av 757 lbs at \$3.50.

Gleason sold McGee a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 756 lbs at \$3.75, and 2 fair butchers' steers to Drake av 975 lbs at \$4.50.

Sullivan sold Marx 25 mixed westerns av 970 lbs at \$4.30.

Sullivan sold Marx 25 mixed westerns av 940408 at \$430. Plotts sold Drake 19 feeders av 890 lbs at \$415. Tinkham sold Young a mixed lot of 11 head of this butchers' stock av 796 lbs at \$410. Sullivan sold McGee 16 mixed westerns av 797 Tinkham sold Drake 8 feeders av 807 lbs at \$4, and 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,190 lbs at \$4 50.

The offerings of sheep numbered 330, against 123 ast week. The sheep market ruled quiet and steady at last week's rates. Estep sold Young 18 av 90 lbs at \$4. Wreford & Beck sold John Robins

erns av 76 lbs at \$3 65, and 11.

lbs at \$3 85.

Ramsey sold Fitzpatrick 36 av 89 lbs at \$4.

Plots sold Fitzpatrick 24 av 77 lbs at \$4.

Tice sold Ellis 59 av 74 lbs at \$3 75.

Devine sold Fitzpatrick 25 av 81 lbs at \$4 10. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 338, against 73 ast week. There was but little demand for hogs and about half the receipts were shipped east Prices ranged 10@15 cents per hundred lower that

nose of last week,

Ayers sold Bigley 60 av 170 lbs at \$5 75.

Capwell sold Moynahan 25 av 80 lbs at \$5 25.

Ramsey sold Black 16 av 62 lbs at \$6.

Plotts sold Bigly 18 av 228 lbs at \$5 50.

Capwell sold Bigley 20 av 183 lbs at \$5 50.

King's Yards.

Monday, Aug. 13, 1883

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 89 ead of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was fair, but the supply was larger than peeded and prices were 5@10 cents lower than those at the Central Yards on Saturday.

the Central Yards on Saturday.

McHugh sold Rauss 2 bulls av 1,045 lbs at \$3 50.
Green sold Rauss 2 fair butchers' rteers av 1,040 lbs at \$4 50, and 2 thin ones to Freeman av 940 lbs at \$3 80.

Wietzel sold Stucker a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 630 lbs at \$3 65, and 6 stockers to Drake av 776 lbs at \$3 75.

McHugh sold Hersch 11 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 835 lbs at \$4 50. ifers av 895 lbs at \$4 50.

McHugh sold Hersch II fair butchers' steers and heifers av 985 ibs at \$4.50.

Clark sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 713 lbs at \$3.75.

Hayes sold Stickel 3 fair butchers' heifers av 866 lbs at \$4.35.

Walls sold Drake 9 feeders av 740 lbs at \$4, and 8 fair butchers' steers av 967 lbs at \$4.80.

Lewis sold Drake 5 feeders av 700 lbs at \$4.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$3.75.

Dovine sold Smith 3 fair butchers' steers av 953 lbs at \$4.75.

Harger sold Baxter 3 fair butchers' steers av 960 lbs at \$4.50.

Major sold Drake 4 feeders av 710 lbs at \$4.

Stucker sold Drake 5 stockers av 570 lbs at \$3.25.

\$3.25.
Morris sold Stuckersa mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 564 lbs at \$3.10.
Walls sold Hitter 3 fair butchers' heifers av 806

Walls sold Hitter 3 fair butchers' helfers av 806 lbs at \$4 40. Lewis sold Smith a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 702 lbs at \$4 25. Freeman sold Herth 4 fair butchers' steers av 870 lbs at \$4 25. Platt sold Drake 5 stockers av 626 lbs at \$3 50. Nott sold Drake 4 stockers av 607 lbs at \$3 75. Beardsley sold McGee a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 714 lbs at \$3 55. Aldrich sold Voigt a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 714 lbs at \$3 55. Aldrich sold Voigt a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 780 lbs at \$3 50. Purdy sold Hanna 7 feeders av 800 lbs at \$4. Hayes sold Harbeck 3 fair butchers' helfers av 700 lbs at \$4 20. SHREP.

Green sold Morey 37 av 77 lbs at \$3 50. Beardsley sold Andrews 50 av 83 lbs at \$4. Wietzel sold Morey 114 av 85 lbs at \$4.

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 10,727, against 12,178 the prerious week. The offerings of cattle at the open ing of the market on Monday was large, consi of 215 car loads. The demand for the local trade was good, and the prices ruling at the close of the previous week were well maintained. Shippers did not take hold to any great extent, and when they did buy it was at a decline of 15@20 cents the eastern reports being unfavorable. The highest price realized was \$6 20 for a load of extra 1,600 lbs steers. Choice steers sold at \$5 80@6, and good shippers at \$5 40@5 70. Butchers ligh steers were in large supply and sold at \$4 50@4 90, with common ones at \$3.75@4.25. There was a number of loads left over for Tuesday, some of which sold at unchanged prices. On Wednesday the offering were light, but few buyers in attendance and price s15 to 25 cents per hundred Of Michigan cattle 20 steers av 1,140 lbs sold at \$5 50; 22 do av 990 lbs at \$5 25; 24 do av 9 3 lbs at \$4 85; 23 do (3) lbs at \$5; 15 de av 1,004

lbs at \$5 25; 74 do av 1,103 lbs at \$4 95; 17 stockers av 836 lbs at \$4 30; 11 do av 770 lbs at \$4 3714. The

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,050 lbs and upwards. \$5 65 @5 90 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, wellformed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. 5 00 @5 60 Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. 5 00 @5 25 Medium Grades-Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs. 4 70 @4 90 Good Butchers' Beeves-Light, fat steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 4 25 @4 75 Heifer-Fair to choices. 3 75 @4 50 Cows and Heifers-Good to choice 4 00 @4 40 Texans and Cherokees 4 25 @4 65 Mixed Butchers' Stock-Common steers, stags, old cows, light heifers, etc. 3 25 @4 25 Feeders-Good to choice western, weighing from 950 to 1,000. 4 50 @5 00 Canadian feeders. 4 60 @5 00 Stock Steers-Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs. 4 275 @4 40 875 Westers-Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs. 4 50 @5 00 \$25 Westers-Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs. 4 50 @5 00 \$25 Westers-Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs. 4 50 @5 00 \$25 Westers-Western, weighing 600 for 900 lbs. 60 \$25 Westers-Western, weighing 600 \$ Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,050 lbs and upwards. \$5 65 @5 90 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-

 Canadian feeders.
 4 60
 @5 00

 Stock Steers—Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs.
 3 75
 @4 40

 Stock bulls.
 3 00
 @3 50

 Butchers' do, fair to good.
 4 00
 @4 65

 Veals—Fair to prime of 160 to 210
 lbs average.
 5 00
 @7 25

(25 35; lambs dull at \$5@6; a few Canadas at \$5 75; l5 cars remain unsol.

Hoos.—Receipts, 30,230, against 30,360 the previous week. The hog market for the three days of the week was a very unsatisfactory one for sellers, prices averaging from 35 to 50 cents per hundred lower than at the close of the previous week, and closed with a weak feeling. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5 75@5 90; fair to good, \$5 60@5 70; medium grades fair to choice, \$5 40@5 50; good to extra heavy, \$5 45@5 55; pigs, common to choice, \$5 25@5 65; skips and culls, \$4@4 4 50.

Chicago

Wreford & Beck sold Reid 25 mixed westens av 842 lbs at \$4.25, and 25 to John Robinson av 853 lbs at \$4.25, and 25 to John Robinson av 853 lbs at \$4.25, and 25 to John Robinson av 853 lbs at \$4.25, and 25 to John Robinson 25 mixed westerns av 807 lbs at \$3.20.

Wreford & Beck sold John Loosemore 11 mixed westerns av 813 lbs at \$3.85.

Flieschman sold John Robinson 24 mixed westerns av 813 lbs at \$3.85.

Smith sold John Wreford 5 thin butchers' helfers av 760 lbs at \$3.40.

Bunnell sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 650 lbs at \$3.62%, and 3 stockers to Drake av 570 lbs at \$3.62%, and CATTLE.-Receipts, 40,037, against 40,303 las

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards\$6 10 @6 30 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs....... 5 80 @6 00 Good Beeves—Well-fatted steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs...... 5 40 @5 75 Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs... 4 75 @5 20 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 500 to 1,000 lbs 3 50 @4 65 Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls and "scalawag" ers, stags, bulls and 'scalawag Texas grass cattle. Teals—Per 100 lbs. Yesterday good cattle were strong, while comnon were weak. Export stock sold at \$590@6; coof to choice shipping, \$5 40@5 80; common to redium \$4 50@5 90.

n mon were weak. Export stock sold at \$599.6; r good to choice shipping, \$5 40.65 80; common to medium, \$4 50.65 20.

Hogs.—Receipts, 71,717, against 100,819 last week. Shipments, 13,219. The receipts of hogs on Monday were liberal and the quality good, but a bad break in the provision market made a dull trade as packers held off. The demand from shippers was light and sellers found it impossible to avert a decline. Poor to prime light sold at \$360.65 and \$5.60.5 50 for heavy. There was some trading in skips and culls at \$465.40. On Tuesday the new receipts were light, but with what were carried over from Monday there were nearly \$9,000 on sale, and sellers had to submit to another reduction of 560 cents. At the decline the larger portion of the supply were marketed. The market on Wednesday was active, and prices advanced 15625 cents, in sympathy with an upward movement in provisions, and the yards were cleared. There was another advance of 10%15 cents on Thursday, but this was lost on Friday and the market closed on Saturday with poor to prime light selling at \$5 80% 9.25; inferior to extra heavy, \$5.20% 5.95; skips and culls, \$4.10% 5.10.

Yesterday the market was dull. weak and 10% 10. Yesterday the market was dul, weak and 5,000 lower than on Saturday. Packing, \$4,800,510; packing and shipping, \$5,100,550; light, \$5,350,585; skips, \$3,600,510; closed heavy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. B. GAWLEY & CO., **CommissionMerchants** FOR THE SALE OF

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Milk Fever in Cows. PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S

BOVINE PANACEA

The only sure cure for Milk Fever in cows. It is also a Panacea for all diseases of a febrile charac

PROF. R. JENNINGS' E-vinco Liniment,



champion Embrocator for Man and Beast,
by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Prepared only
PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS,
inary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

OR "NO TENSION" SEWING MACHINE. Ladies careful of Health and appreciat-ing the Best will now have no other. Can YOU afford to be without it? Willcox & Gibbs S.M. Co., 658 Broadway, N.Y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The "ECONOMIST" Plow.

To the Farmers of Michigan:

GENTLEMEN:-If you can find a plow, the shares of which can be removed when dull, and in two minutes time, without one cent of expense, made as good as new, and the operation repeated again and again, if everything else is equal, you want it, do you not?

Now, if in addition the plow in question is much lighter, far stronger, will handle easier, run lighter, and last longer than the plows you are using, do superb work under all circumstances, and be free of faults or objections-we are sure you

In the "Economist," with its Malleable iron frame, and Reversible Nose and Wing (see cut below), we offer you a plow that will do all this-and more-and hereby invite correspondence with you, with a view to having its merits tested on your own farms, before buying or paying for it.

For Circulars, information, etc., address



ECONOMIST PLOW CO.,

South Bend, Ind.

CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL

WITH OR WITHOUT

Fertilizer Attachment, Spring Hoes or Corn Planter. FORC : FEED GRASS SEEDER

Every Fertilizer Drill warranted to sow easily evenly and accurately any of the various kinds of Phosphates or Guaro Wet or Dry. The only Grain Drill having a Special Device for Planting Corn for the Crop. No GRAIN DRILL in the market can perform so great a variety of work. Many thousands in use. Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET to

JOHNSON, CERE & TRUMAN, 81, & 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE WEEDS MUST GO Weed Slayer

In offering this garden tool to the public, we are confident from last year's experience, and from the testimonials received, that it is superior to any tool heretofore made for the purpose intended i. e. in the garden, flower bed, strawberries, gravel walks, cutting sod, onions, bagies, corn, sorghum, potatoes, etc., being light (weight 8 lbs.) and strong, made of best steel and iron; acijustable to any height of person; cutting from ½ to 1½ inches under ground and 7 inches wide. It is five times the espacity of a common hoe, and with less labor cuts within one-half iach of onions, carrots, etc., without covering with dirt; cuts strawberry runners better than any tool ever made for that purpose, in fact is generally useful and satisfactory. Sample sent on receipt of price (\$2) to any address EXTRAGROBARY OFFRE FOR 1833.

Owing to the wet season we will deliver the Weed Slayer to any address on receipt of the retail price, \$2, express paid. In offering this garden tool to the public, we ar

PONTIAC NOVELTY WORKS, Pontiac, Mich.



Late Improved Vegetable DRY HOP YEAST

J. B. STRATTON was the discoverer of Dry Hop Yeast. Our "STRATTON'S BRAND" is made by him, under his original discovery, with such improvements as an experience of nearly 20 years has enabled him to make. Warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Is superior to all other brands. For sale by all Grocers. Manufactured

UNION YEAST CO.,



CATALOGUE OF DUTCH BULBS, lowering Roots and Choice Winter Wheats, eady for mailing August 15th. Send for it. TURNIP SEEDS, new crop ready in July. D. M. FERRY & CO.. Detroit, Mich.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R. Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run on

Chicago & Indna's. Exp. 12.00 am 12.05 pm 12.05 ‡ Daily. * Except Sunday. Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and oulsville.
City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt.

Chicago time

FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent. DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-

June 25th, 1883.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depot etroit time, as follows: Detroit time, as Ionows.

Frains Leave—
Express at 7:20 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay Gity.
Mail at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven and Milwaukee.
Grand Rapids Express at 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:20 P. M. for Grand Rapids
and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached.

Trains Arrive—

nd Grand Haven. Sieeping car attached.
Frains Arrive—
Through Mail at 5:20 r. M.
Detroit Express at 12:15 p. M.
Night Express at 10:20 r. M.
Holly Express at 8:30 A. M.
T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me

Michigan Central R. R. Depot foot of Fourth street. Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave., and Depot. All trains arrive and depart on Depart on Detroit time.

Leave. going west Chicago Time. \$7.20 p m §1.00 a m *6.35 p m *6.50 p m *12.10 a m *10.20 a m New York Limited Ex.. Mail, via Main & Air line GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS.

Bay City & Sag. Exp.. Marquette & Mackinaw Marquett & Mac'w. Ex. Night Express.... *7.20 a m *9.10 a m \$5.20 p m †11.20 p m TOLEDO TRAINS.

Cincinnati Express... St. L. Cin, Clev. and Col Grosse Isle Accom'tion. Cincinnati Express.... *9.00 a m §3.45 p m *5.00 p m §7.05 p m Canada Division BUFFALO TRAINS. Detroit Time from east.

Atlantic Express..... \$7.10 a m

Mail and Accommodt'n *9.05 a m

Fast Day Express..... \$12.35 p m

New York & Boston Ex \$9.45 p m *9,45 p m \$3.30 p m \$6.00 p m \$8.25 a m \$12.35 p m *8.00 p m \$1.10 a m nited Express.... \$Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays. ‡Except Mondays. CHAS. A. WARREN, O. W. RUGGLES, City P. & T. Agt., Gen'l P. & T. Agt., June 10, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicage, Ill.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-ERN RAILWAY.

The 7 50 p m train will arrive, and the 3 45 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brash street depot. Daily except Sunday.

Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE BAIL. Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Arrive.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. *11:40 a m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp *1:30 p m
*11:55 pm
*11:55 pm
*11:55 pm Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car

on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays | Daily.
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Ags DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE RAILROAD. June 10th, 1883. Pioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

STATIONS. Accom n. Accom n. Accom. A. M. B. 30 L. Marquette. A 5 50 9 42 Onota. 4 33 10 35 Au Train 4 00 11 25 Munising. 3 18 1 15 Seney. 1 35 Nemillan
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Saginaw City
Lansing
Jackson
Detroit
Via G. R. & I. R. R.
Grand Rapids
Howard City
Fort Wayne
Lansing P. M. A. M. 4 25 6 10 2 54 4 43 12 20 1 00 6 10 8 06 9 25 11 15

9 25 11 15 Detroit. 6 25 5 45
Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 a. m. and 9 50 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat lines for Duluth snd the Northwest.

Trains daily except Sunday.

D. McCOOL: FRANK MILLIGAN.
Gen'l Srt. & Pass. Agt.,
Marquette, Mich.

It will only cost a cent.

It will only cost a cent. M: I: L: K: M: E: N,

BUTCHERS AND GROCERS

Send your address on a postal card and receive information, solid facts and proofs, which will show you how you can save a great deal of money every day, every week and every year, in your business. This is worth looking into. HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO., 73 Kilby Strest.

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